THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany

FOR NOVEMBER 1809:

With a MAP illustrating the Changes made by the TREATY of VIENNA.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *Nov.*	802
High Water at *Leith* for *Dec.*	ib.
Explanation of the Map, with statistical Tables,	803
Sketch of a Plan for the Establishment of a *Horticultural Society* at *Edinburgh*,	805
Letter to the Earl of *Buchan* on the Properties of *Ragwort*,	806
Monthly Memoranda in Natural History,	807
Epitaphs,	809
Particular Account of the late Eruption of Mount *Etna*; in a Letter from a *British* Officer in *Sicily*,	813
Original Letter of *Burns*,	818
Answers to Queries concerning the United States of *America*,	ib.
Description of a *Canadian* Winter,	822
Military Expeditions sent by *England* to the Continent of *Europe*, from the Commencement of the War betwixt *Great Britain* and *France*, in 1793, to the present period,	827
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	829
Rain Table for 1808,	832

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. A Treatise on the Diseases and Management of Sheep; by *Sir George Steuart Mackenzie*,	833
II. *British Georgics*, by *James Grahame*,	837
New Works published in *Edinburgh*,	842
Scottish Literary Intelligence,	843
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign,	844

POETRY.

Verses,	845
The Jubilee, a new Song,	846
Song,	ib.
The Captive Negro,	847
To the Shade of *Ossian*,	ib.
Verses by *J. Johnston* of *Currie-Water*,	848
Elegiac lines,	ib.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

Persia,	849
India,	850
Ceylon,—*America*,	851
Austria and *France*,	ib.
Treaty of Peace between *France* and *Austria*,	852
Russia and *Sweden*,	785
France,	858
Prefect of *la Gironde*,	859
Italy,—*Naples*,	860
Switzerland,—*Spain*,	861
Siege of *Gerona*,	ib.
Court Martial,	865
— Trial of *Lord Gambier*,	ib.
London.—Royal Jubilee,	868
Jubilee at *Windsor*,	870
Fete at *Frogmore*,	ib.
Ireland.—Royal Jubilee,	871

SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.

Address to the King,	873
Jubilee at *Glasgow*,—*Perth*,	874
Circuit Intelligence,	875
—Civil Appointments,	876
—Marriages,	877
—Births and Deaths,	878
—Stocks and Markets,	880

Subs

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Oct. 26. to Nov. 25. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
Oct.		M.	N.	In. Pts.	
27	30.25	54	58	—	Cloudy
28	30.2	55	58	—	Clear
29	30.18	47	60	—	Ditto
30	30.14	46	59	—	Ditto
31	30.05	49	55	—	Ditto
Nov. 1	30.2	45	48	0.02	Showers
2	30.3	32	46	—	Clear
3	30.3	35	47	—	Ditto
4	30.2	42	45	0.03	Showers
5	30.	45	49	0.5	Rain
6	29.98	44	48	—	Cloudy
7	30.18	36	50	—	Clear
8	30.31	48	52	—	Ditto
9	30.4	45	49	—	Cloudy
10	30.35	45	48	—	Ditto
11	30.25	41	46	—	Ditto
12	30.	42	45	0.05	Rain
13	30.05	43	47	0.45	Ditto
14	29.9	39	45	—	Clear
15	29.86	30	39	—	Ditto
16	29.85	31	37	—	Ditto
17	29.95	36	42	—	Ditto
18	30.	37	39	—	Cloudy
19	30.35	22	35	—	Clear
20	30.2	43	47	0.05	Rain
21	30.3	32	45	—	Clear
22	29.95	42	49	—	Ditto
23	29.9	37	42	0.02	Showers
24	29.52	36	42	—	Clear
25	29.7	32	42	—	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 1.12

High Water at LEITH FOR DECEMBER.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Fr. 1	8 34	9 9
Sa. 2	9 45	10 20
Su. 3	10 51	11 22
M. 4	11 51	— —
Tu. 5	0 20	0 49
W. 6	1 15	1 40
Th. 7	2 6	2 32
Fr. 8	2 56	3 21
Sa. 9	3 45	4 9
Su. 10	4 32	4 52
M. 11	5 18	5 43
Tu. 12	6 7	6 33
W. 13	6 58	7 24
Th. 14	7 54	8 25
Fr. 15	8 57	9 33
Sa. 16	10 6	10 40
Su. 17	11 10	11 40
M. 18	— —	0 5
Tu. 19	0 29	0 50
W. 20	1 12	1 31
Th. 21	1 49	2 6
Fr. 22	2 25	2 41
Sa. 23	2 58	3 15
Su. 24	3 32	3 48
M. 25	4 5	4 22
Tu. 26	4 42	5 1
W. 27	5 50	5 40
Th. 28	6 2	6 24
Fr. 29	6 49	7 16
Sa. 30	7 48	8 21
S. 31	8 57	9 35

MOON's PHASES
FOR DECEMBER 1809.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon,	7.	5.	0.	morn.
First Quart.	13.	8.	58.	even.
Full Moon,	21.	9.	45.	even.
Last Quart.	29.	10.	36.	even.

Dec. 22. Shortest day.
25. Christmas Day.

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR NOVEMBER 1809.

Explanation of the MAP, *with Statistical Tables.*

THIS map includes all the territotories which belonged to the Emperor of Austria previous to the late war. The coloured portions exhibit the districts ceded by the treaty of Vienna.

The parts coloured BLUE exhibit the territory ceded directly to the French emperor, and to which he has given the title of *Illyrian provinces.*

Those coloured YELLOW exhibit the territory ceded for behoof of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine. It is expected to be given to *Bavaria.*

Those coloured RED exhibit the territory ceded to the King of *Saxony.*

As the limits of the part of Gallicia ceded to Russia have been left undetermined, we could do no more than indicate the quarter in which they are situated.

Our readers will no doubt be curious to know the precise value of these different cessions. This is attended however with considerable difficulty, as they consist, in a great measure, of mere portions of territory, the population and revenues of which, in statistical works, are estimated only in the gross. We shall however lay before our readers the best estimate which we have been able to form.

1. *Illyrian Provinces.*

The circle of *Villach*, in Carinthia, contains, according to Kuttner, from an enumeration in 1793,.....	120,000
Carniola, according to the same author,.....	420,000
Austrian Istria, Trieste, &c. about,.....	120,000
Croatia, according to Cox, contains in all 400,000; the part ceded comprehending more than half of its extent, we shall suppose,..	240,000
	900,000

2. *Cessions to Bavaria.*

The Archbishoprick of Saltzburg,.....	250,000
A small part of Upper Austria, which from its extent we should suppose may contain about.....	150,000
	400,000

3. *Cessions to Saxony and Russia.*

The Cessions in Gallicia we are inclined

clined to estimate at about 2,000,000 of which, consequently 1,600,000 goes to Saxony.

These calculations will give

To the Illyrian provinces,...	900,000
To Bavaria,.....	400,000
To Saxony,.....	1,600,000
To Russia,.....	400,000
In all	3,300,000

When these are deducted, there will remain, according to the calculation of Mr Cox,

For Hungary and its appendages,.....	9,300,000
Archduchy of Austria,...	1,400,000
Interior Austria, now reduced to Styria and part of Carinthia,.....	1,100,000
Bohemia,.....	2,700,000
Moravia and Austrian Silesia,.....	1,300,000
Remainder of Gallicia, about	2,000,000
	17,800,000

These numbers however are chiefly founded upon the enumeration of 1792, since which time it is probable that a considerable increase has taken place. The Prince of Lichtenstein reckoned the population previous to the present war at twenty-four millions. In this case, as the augmentation would doubtless extend also to the ceded provinces, we may estimate them at four millions, and the present population at twenty.

A recent article in the French papers reckons the Austrian population previous to the treaty of Presburg at twenty-five millions, and as reduced by that treaty to 22,300,000. It increased, during the peace, to 22,600,000. The cessions made by the last treaty are there calculated at 3,430,000, which will bring the present populations to somewhat more than nineteen millions. We think it very probable that these numbers may be correct.

The revenues lost by Austria, taking Mr Cox for our guide, will be found nearly as follows:

	Florins.
Carinthia,.....	1,000,000
Carniola, Istria, &c.....	3,500,000
Croatia, about.....	1,000,000
Saltzburg and ceded part of upper Austria,.....	4,000,000
Gallicia,.....	4,000,000
	13,500,000

About £1,200,000 Sterling, or nearly a sixth part of the Austrian revenues. It may be proper to observe, that the estimate given by the prince of Lichtenstein is about double that of Mr Cox. Should this be correct, we must probably double also the loss.—In this case, however, the Emperor will still retain a revenue of about twelve millions Sterling.

In estimating the number of geographical square miles of the ceded territory, a similar difficulty occurs.—The following estimate, chiefly drawn from Clark's Statistical view of Germany, may however be of use:

Carinthia,.....	100
Carniola,.....	214
Istria, Trieste, &c.....	69
Croatia,.....	300
Upper Austria,.....	100
Saltzburg,.....	240
Gallicia, about.....	100
	1123

Which, deducted from about 11,000 of which the Austrian territories formerly consisted, will leave scarcely 9000. This loss, in point of extent of territory, is greater than either in population or revenue. The reason is, that a great part of the territory ceded in the south of Germany consists of wild mountainous tracts, that are comparatively very ill inhabited.

The two powers chiefly aggrandized by this treaty are Bavaria and Saxony. Bavaria, as above stated, appears to have gained only about 400,000 inhabitants, which is certainly

less

less than we had been led to expect. The territories of the King of Bavaria will now consist of

Bavaria, containing inhabitants	2,100,000
Territories in Suabia and Franconia,	300,000
Palatinate of the Rhine,	400,000
Tyrol,	600,000
New Territories,	400,000
	3,800,000

The following may now be calculated as the population of the Saxon dominions:

Electorate, including Lusatia,	1,870,000
Dutchy of Warsaw ceded by the treaty of Tilsit, about,	2,000,000
New cessions,	1,600,000
	5,470,000

There are besides a few small villages in Bohemia ceded to Saxony. But not having been able to discover these on any map, (although we have examined large ones, both of Germany and Bohemia,) we presume them to be of very trifling importance.

Sketch of a Plan for the Establishment of a HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY *at* EDINBURGH.

WHILE Horticulture is an Art of the highest importance to Mankind, it is at the same time very generally allowed to afford one of the most innocent, most rational, and most healthful amusements. At a period, therefore, when almost every useful and elegant Art has so many Patrons in Britain, it is a subject of much regret, with some of the most intelligent Gardeners, and with many Amateurs of horticultural pursuits, that no plan for the encouragement of Gardening, on a sufficiently broad and liberal principle, has yet been adopted in this part of the United Kingdom.

Some Gentlemen in Edinburgh, in imitation of the Horticultural Society of London, have an intention of forming themselves into an Association for improving the Cultivation of the best Fruits and of those Vegetables which are most useful in the Kitchen. For this purpose, they intend to bestow, annually, a certain number of Prize Medals, or small Sums of Money, on such operative Gardeners or others as shall be declared by proper judges to be entitled to the preference, in the investigation, by experiment, of subjects proposed by the Society,

For conducting the business of this Society with due regularity, the following regulations have been proposed:

1. The Society shall be denominated the Horticultural Society of Edinburgh, and shall consist of three classes of Members,—Ordinary, Honorary, and Corresponding Members.

2. The Ordinary Members shall not exceed Fifty in number, and shall each pay One Guinea annually to the funds of the institution, or, in their option, the sum of Ten Guineas at their admission, as a composition for annual payments for life. They shall consist chiefly of intelligent practical Gardeners, and Amateurs of Gardening, who reside in Edinburgh or its neighbourhood.

3. The Number of Honorary Members shall also be limited to Fifty.—They shall not be called upon to pay any annual contribution. They shall be entitled to attend all the Ordinary Meetings of the Society, but shall have no share in the management or appropriation of the Funds; and any donations which they may be pleased to bestow, either at their admission, or occasionally, for rewarding ingenuity and industry in practical Gardeners, shall be entirely under the management of the Ordinary Members.

4. The

4. The Corresponding Members shall consist chiefly of intelligent practical Gardeners, whose usual residence is at least six miles distant from Edinburgh, but who, there is reason to hope, may occasionally favour the Society with useful communications.—The number of Corresponding Members shall not be limited. They shall not pay any annual contribution or admission-money. They shall have no voice in elections or respecting prizes. But when they accidentally happen to be in Edinburgh, they shall be entitled to attend all the ordinary meetings of the Society.

5. The Ordinary Members shall possess the sole power of admission into the Society. All admissions shall be by ballot, and the votes of two-thirds of the Members balloting shall be required for the admission of any new Member. If, however, there shall, at any time, be more candidates for ordinary seats than the number of vacancies, those candidates shall be declared duly elected, in whose favour there is found to be the greatest number of votes.

6. Candidates, whether for the rank of Ordinary, Honorary, or Corresponding Members, must be proposed by one Ordinary Member, and seconded by another. The fate of the proposal shall be determined at the meeting succeeding that at which it is made.

7. A meeting of the Society shall be held Quarterly on the first Tuesday of March, June, September and December, at Seven o'Clock in the evening, to transact all the ordinary business of the Society, and to hear such papers read as may be transmitted to the Secretaries during the course of the preceding month.

8. On the first Tuesday of December annually, the Ordinary Members of the Society present at the meeting shall elect a President, four Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and Twelve Counsellors, for the ensuing year, all of whom, excepting the President, shall be Ordinary Members. But the President may be chosen either from the list of Ordinary or Honorary Members. One Vice-President and two Counsellors shall be changed every year.

9. These Office-bearers and Counsellors shall make all the arrangements respecting prizes, papers, publications, and other business of the Society.—But the proposals made by them shall be submitted to the consideration of the Quarterly meetings, Ordinary Members only being entitled to vote.

10. All future regulations to be enacted by the Society, for promoting the objects of the institution, shall be proposed at one ordinary Quarterly meeting, and discussed at that immediately succeeding; to be then adopted, rejected, or altered, as a majority of the Ordinary Members present shall decide.

The projectors of this design propose to hold a Meeting in the Hall of the College of Physicians, on Tuesday the 5th of December next, at One o'Clock Afternoon, to give a beginning to the institution.

The following gentlemen have been chosen as a Committee for forwarding the plan; Messrs Walter Nicoll and Thomas Dickson; Dr James Home; Alex. G. Hunter of Blackness, Esq.; Dr Andrew Duncan; and Mr Patrick Neill.

Letter to the Earl of BUCHAN *on the Properties of Ragwort.*

Chesnut Walk,
Walthamstow, Nov. 16. 1809.

MY LORD,

THAT Ragwort, and a variety of plants growing by the wayside, and in waste places, were intended for other purposes than those to which they are generally applied, must occur to every one that in the least reflects. It was by thoughts of this kind,

kind, that I was some time ago induced, during my leisure hours, to investigate the nature and uses of some of our common, but neglected plants, and broom among the rest; and the consequence is, that I find on the upper branches of broom, of all kinds, a considerable quantity of flax, of which the inclosed are specimens, in a rough state*.

To procure flax from broom, one has only to steep the twigs, or last year's branches, for two or three weeks, according to the heat of the season, in stagnant water; or boil them for an hour, or thereby, in water. This done, the flax in general comes freely from the twigs; and, where there is not machinery for the purpose, may be easily peeled, or stripped off, by children or others at any time, if not quite dry, in the same way as hemp is peeled from the stalks. And what adds to the value of the discovery of broom flax is, that on being cleared of the flax, and steeped some time in boiling water, the twigs, or wood, become tough, and beautifully white, and will fetch from one shilling to eighteen pence per lib. for making carpet brooms, &c.

When stripped from the twigs the flax only requires to be washed in cold water, then wrung and shaken well, and hung out to dry, previous to its being sent off to the paper manufacturer, and others, where it will be sure to meet a ready market.

Though the discovery of broom flax, and experiments respecting it, have occupied a good many of my leisure hours for some time past, and been attended with considerable expense; yet, if the procuring and manufacturing of broom flax shall be the means of bettering the situation of the poor in those places of Britain and Ireland where broom is to be found, it will give me more real satisfaction than if I had taken out a patent and made a fortune by it. I have sent specimens of broom flax to the Board of Agriculture here, to the Society of Arts, &c. for their inspection, and have troubled your Lordship with the inclosed specimens, that your Lordship may give the discovery publicity, in so far as you think it deserves.—Not insensible of your Lordship's hospitality and attention to me when at Dryburgh Abbey,

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient, and
Very humble Servant,
JAMES HALL.

* Some of these specimens may be seen at our printing office.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Nov. 1.—16. THE weather has hitherto continued open and pleasant. The song of the blackbird and throstle was resumed, in this neighbourhood, in October, and has cheered the first half of the gloomy month of November. The mild weather which has prevailed for the last six weeks, has brought some fruit-trees to expand their flower-buds, the newspapers have announced different instances of jargonelle trees being covered with a second show of blossom, and of full-blown roses being gathered in the second week of November.—We have reason to believe, however, that these roses were not of the common kind, Rosa centifolia, but the Rosa Indica, or semperflorens, the flowers of which are produced at all seasons of the year. This beautiful shrub is found to withstand the ordinary cold of our winters, and forms a most valuable acquisition in ornamental gardening,

—18. In the evening a pretty hard frost commenced. Till now have India cresses and love-apples, in sheltered places, withstood the cold.

—19.

—19. The mercury was this morning as low as 22°. Fahrenheit. All the late flowering herbaceous plants appear shrivelled.

—26. Since the 20th the weather has again become mild. At Coats, immediately westward from the New Town, the *mavis* (throstle), perched on a mountain-ash, is still observed daily to express in a song his gratitude for a feast of *rowan*-berries.

FIORIN. When we wrote the notice concerning fiorin-grass, inserted in last Number, we were not aware that the indefatigable President of the Board of Agriculture (Sir John Sinclair) had already commenced experiments on the subject. About an acre of excellent land in the vicinity of Edinburgh has been planted with strings of native *fiorin*, collected in the neighbouring banks and ditches. In another place, a considerable bed of fiorin has been laid down, where irrigation can be practised. That nothing but agrostis stolonifera has been employed on these experiments no one can reasonably expect, who has attended to the difficulty of discriminating the stoles of that plant from those of A. alba, or mutabilis. Indeed, from the very general and loose directions which Dr Richardson gives for collecting fiorin strings in Scotland and England, and from his making light of any difficulty in selecting the right plant, it appears not improbable that A. alba may hold a distinguished place, along with A. stolonifera, even in the wonderful fiorin meadows of Clonfecle, in the County of Armagh.

ROCK-CRYSTAL. A crystal of quartz of uncommonly large dimensions, is now in the possession of Mr Sanderson, lapidary in this city.—It was lately found, partly sunk in the earth, under the debris of a hill (it is believed Benachie) in the range of the Grampian Mountains in Aberdeenshire. The crystal is of the common form of quartz crystals; nearly an equiangular six sided prism, acuminated at both ends by six unequal planes, set on the lateral planes. At first sight it appears to have been a solitary crystal; but a scar is discernible, from which a smaller one has at some period been detached. Its magnitude is the only remarkable circumstance about it. From the point of adherence to the native rock (which attachment has been small), to the further extremity, it measures 1 foot 1 inch. In circumference, where thickest, it is no less than 1 foot 7½ inches. It weighs 308 ounces. A piece has been struck off, to ascertain its value for jewellery; and this has been found to be very considerable. This fracture lessens its importance as a cabinet specimen, but who would give perhaps £120 or £130 for a single crystal? The present proprietor, it is said, gave above a hundred guineas for it: such, however, is the taste for *cairngorm* * ornaments, and such will, no doubt, be the desire to possess a portion of the largest crystal ever discovered in this country, that we doubt not Mr Sanderson will be amply reimbursed. In the meantime, he very liberally gratifies mineralogists and amateurs with inspection of the specimen, at his house in Blair-Street.

Edinburgh,
29th Nov. 1809. } *N.*

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* Cairngorm is a large mountain, composing part of the chain of the Grampians, which skirts Strathspey in Banffshire. Here the yellow and smoke-coloured quartz crystals were first attended to, and collected; and from this circumstance, the name of *Cairngorm* has been transferred to the coloured crystal itself, wherever found; so that we now have *cairngorms* not only from Aberdeenshire, but from Goatfield in Arran. *Cairngorm* is a better popular name than Scots topaz; this last being apt to convey an erroneous notion of the place which the Scottish stones really hold in mineralogical arrangement. In Britain, topaz is found only in the county of Cornwall.

EPITAPHS.

Epitaphs.

(Continued from p. 728.)

52. Virtuti Sacrum.

Johanni Rainoldo, S. Theologiae D. Eruditione, Pietate, Integritate, hujus Collegii Pres. qui obiit Maii. 21. A. 1607. Aetatis suae 58. Johannes Spencer, Auditor, Successor, Virtutum & Sanctitatis admirator, h. e. amoris ergo posuit.

53. On a monument erected by two English Ladies (refugees) in the parochial Church *de Saint Andre* at *Anvers* in *Brabant*.

Anno 1568. Angl. refugi causa decendens cogna Elisb. Ibergna praevidia senate. Haeret in vidia post xix. captivit, annos relig. Ergo capite optrunc Martyrium consumavit anno Dom. 1587. aeta Reg. 45.

Opt. Max. Sacr.

Nobilis Duare Britania Matroner monumentum viator spectas quae ad Regis Cathol. tutel. orthod. Religion. causa à Patria profucae hic in spe resurrect quescunt in primus Barbara Moubray, D. *Joan Moubray*, Baronis quae sereniss, Maria Stuart, Regina Scot. à cubiculis nuptui data Gilberto Curlé, qui ann. amplius xx à secretis Reg. fuerat unaq; sine querela ann. xxiv. vixerunt liberosq. octo susturler, sex coelo transcriptis Jacobus Socie. Jesu sesse Madriti aggregavit in Hispag. Hipolytus natu Minor in Gallo Belg. Societ. Jesu, Prov. ad scribi Christi militiae voluit hic moestus cum lacrymis optimae parenti P. C. quae prid. Kalend. Augusti anno Domino CIↃ. IↃ. CXVJ aetat. lvij. vitam caducam cum aeternuui commutavit.

Item. Elisab. Curlae amitae ereadem nob. Curleor stirpe Mariae quoq. Reginae a cubiculus octo annis vincurlo fidae Sociae qui moriens ultimum tulit suavium perpetuo caelibi moribusq. castiss. ac pientissimae Hypolitus Curle Fatris ejus F. hoc monum grati animi pietatisq. ergo lib. mer posuit. Haec ultimum vitae diem clausit anno Domino M.ĐC.XX. aetat LX. die XXIX. Mai.

Requiescant in pace. Amen.

54. In Westminster Abbey. By Dr Johnson.

Olivari Goldsmith,
Poetae, Physici, Historici.
Qui nullum fere scribendi genus
Non tetigit.
Nullum quod tegit non ornavit
Sive Risus essent movendi
Sive Lacrymae.
Affectuum potens at lenis Dominator
Ingenio subiimis—Viridus Versatilis
Oratione grandis nitidus venustus
Hoc Monumentum Memoriam coluit
Sodalium Amor
Amicorum Fides
Lectorum Veneratio.
Natus Hibernia Forniae Lonfordiensis
In loco cui Nomen Pallas
Nov. XXIX. MDCCXXXI.
Eblanae Literis institutus;
Obiit Londini
April IV. MDCCLXXIV.

55. In the Cordeliers' Church, at Cologne. On Duns Scotus.

Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit, Gallia me docuit, Colognia me tenet.

56. By Cowper.

My name—my country—what are they to thee?
What—whether base or proud, my pedigree?
Perhaps I far surpass'd all other men—
Perhaps I fell below them all—what then?
Suffice it, stranger! that thou seest a tomb—
Thou know'st its use—it hides—no matter whom.

57. In Westminster Abbey. By Dr Mapletoft.

Isaacus Barrow.

S. T. P. Regi Carolo II. A Sacris
Vir prope Divinus et vere Magnus, si quid magni habent
Pietas, Probitas, Fides, summa Eruditio, par Modestia,
Mores sanctissimi undequaque et suavissimi
Geometriae Professor *Londini Greshamensis*,
Graecae linguae et Matheseos apud *Cantabrigiencis suos.*
Cathedras omnes, Eccieaian, Gentem, ornavit.
Collegium S. S. *Trinitatis* Praeses illustravit,

Sactis

Factis Bibliothecae vere Regiae fundamentis auxit.
Opes, Honores, et universum vitae ambitum,
Ad majora natus non contempsit, sed reliquit seculo.
Deum quem a teneris coluit, cum primus imitatus et
Paucissimis egendo, benefaciendo quam plurimus
Etiam posteris, quibus vel mortous concionari nondesinit
Cetera et pene majora ex scriptis peti possunt
Abi, lector, et aemulare
Obiit 4 Die Maii. Ann. Dom.
MDCLXXVII.
Ætat suae XLVII.
Monumentum hoc Amici possuere.

58. On Captain Grenville: by Lord Lyttleton.

Ye weeping Muses, Graces, Virtues! tell
If, since your all-accomplish'd Sidney fell,
You or afflicted Britain e'er deplor'd
A loss like that these plaintive lays record!

Such spotless honour, such ingenuous truth,
Such ripen'd wisdom in the bloom of youth!
So mild, so gentle, so compos'd a mind,
To such heroic warmth and courage join'd!
He too, like Sidney, nurs'd in Learning's arms,
For nobler war forsook her softer charms;
Like him, possess'd of ev'ry pleasing art,
The secret wish of ev'ry female's heart;
Like him cut off in youthful glory's pride,
He unrepining for his country dy'd.

59. At Harrow on the Hill, said to be written by Dr Parr,

H. S. E.
Robertus Sumner, S. T. P.
Col. Regal. apud Cantab. olim socius.
Scholae Harroviensis, haud ita pridem,
Archididasculus.
Fuit huic praestantissimo viro
Ingenium natura peracre, optimarum
Disciplinis artium sedulo excultum,
Usu dituruno confirmatum, & Quodam modo subactum,
Nempe enim
Aut in reconditis sapientiae studiis illo subtilior extitit
Aut humanioribus literis limatior.
Egregiis cum dotibus naturae tum, doctrinae praeditus.
Insuper accedebant
In sententiis, vera ac perfecta eloquentia,
In sermone, facetiarum lepos,
Atticus,
Ex gravitate insuper aspersa urbanitas;
In moribus singularis quaedam integritas et fides;
Vitae denique ratio constans sibi, et ad virtutis normam diligenter severeque exacta,
Omnibus qui vel amico essent eo, vel magistro usi
Doctrinae, ingenii, virtutis justum reliquit desiderium.
Lubita eheu, atque immatura morte correptus,
Prid. Id. Septemb.
Anno Domini M.DCC,LXXI.
Aetat. suae 41.

60. On Claude Phillips, an itinerant musician: by Dr Johnson.

Phillips! whose touch harmonious could remove
The pangs of guilty pow'r and hapless love,
Rest here, distrest by poverty no more,
Find here that calm thou gav'st so oft before;
Sleep undisturb'd within this peaceful shrine,
Till angels wake thee with a note like thine.

61. On Rubens: by Chevalier Ballust.

Ipsa suos Iris, dedit ipsa Aurora colores,
Nox, umbras, Titan, lumina clara tibi,
Das tu Rubenius vitam, mentemque figuris,
Et per te vivit lumen, & umbra, color;
Quid te, Rubeni, nigro mors funere volvit?
Vivit, victa tuo, picta colore rubet.

62. On Julius Scaliger.

Scaligeri quod Reliquum.

63. On Mary Q. of Scots.

Regibus orta, auxi Reges, Reginaqu vixi:
Ter nupta, et tribus orba viris, tria Regna reliqui.
Gallus opes, Scotus cunas, habet Angla sepulcrum.

64. Written by Sir William Jones, and intended for himself.

Here was deposited,
the mortal part of a man,
who feared God, but not death;
and maintained independance;
but sought not riches;
who thought
none below him, but the base and unjust,
none above him, but the wise and virtuous:
who loved
his parents, kindred, friends, country,
with an ardour,
which was the chief source of
all his pleasures, and all his pains;
and who having devoted
his life to their service,
and to
the improvement of his mind,
resigned it calmly,
giving glory to his Creator,
wishing peace on earth,
and with
good will to all creatures,
on the ——— day of ———
in the year of our blessed Redeemer,
One Thousand Seven Hundred ———

65. In the anti-chamber to the University College, Oxford.

M. S.
Gulielmi. Jones. Equitis. Aurati
Qui. clarum, in. literis. nomen. a patre. acceptum.
Magna. cvmvlavit. Gloria.
Ingenivm. in. illo. erat. scientiarvm. omnium capax.
Disciplinisque. optimis. diligentissime. excvltum.
Erat. indoles. ad. virtvtem. eximia.
Et. in. ivstitia. libertate. religione. vindicanda.
Maxime. probata.
Qvicqvid. autem. vtile. vel. honestvm.
Consiliis. exemplo. avctoritate. vivvs. promoverat.
Id. omne. scriptis. svis. immortalibvs.
Etiam. nvnc. tvetvr. atque. ornat.
Praestantissimum. hvnc. virvm.
Com. a. provincia. Bengala.
Vbi ivdicis. integevrimi. mvnvs.
Per. decennivm. obierat.
Reditvm. in. patriam. meditatvr
Ingrventis. morbi. vis. eppressit.
IX. KAL. Iun. A. C. MDCCLXXXIII.
ÆT. XLVIII.
Vt. quibus, in. aedibus.
Ipse. olim. socius. inclarvisset.
In. iisdem. memoria. eivs. potissimvm. conservaretvr.
Honorarivm. hoc. monvmentvm.
Anna. Maria. filia, Jonathan. Shipley.
Epis. Asaph.
Conivgi. suo. B. M.
P. C.

66. In the collegial church *de Notre Dame*, Courtray, Austrian Flanders.

Monumentum
Rogerii Braye
Hujus Ecclesiae Canonici
Quem
Munificium Domus Domini cultorum
Archiva Capituli
Tabulaque huic altari doneta
testantur.
Obiit XXVII Octobris M.D.C. XXXII.
R. J. P.

67. In the cathedral, at I-Colm-Kill.

Hic: jacet: Johannes Macfingone: Abbas de Li: qui obiit, anno M. D. cujus animo propicietur altissimus. Amen.

68. In the nunnery of I-Colm-Kill.

Sancta Maria, ora prome.
Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Ferleti filia, quondam prioressa de Jona, quae obiit, anno modo. XIMO. cujus animam (altissimo) commendamus.

69.

Here lies *Richard Hawkins*, who out of his store
Gave Twenty good shillings for the use of the poor,
Upon condition his body should ne'er be removed,
Until the appearing of our dearly Beloved.

70. On the wall of the church of Earlstown, Berwickshire: On the family of Sir Thomas Learmont.

Auld

Auld Rhymer's race
Lies in this place.

71. In St. Mary Saviour's.

Here lies *William Emerson.*
Who lived and died an honest man.

72.

Here lie two loving brothers side by side,
In one day buried, and in one died.

73. On Wigandus, by himself.

In Christo vixi, morior, vivoque Wigandus,
Do sordes morti, caetera, Christe, tibi.

74. In the chancel church of Ingatstone, Essex.

Thomas Brand-Hollis, Esq.
of the Hyde,
F. R. S. and S. A.
Died Sept. IX. MDCCCIV. aged LXXXIV.
In testimony of friendship and gratitude
this monument is erected
by John Disney, D.D. F. S. A.

75. In Chesterton church-yard, by the late Alderman Ind, of Cambridge.

Near this Place lies interred
ANNA MARIA VASA,
Daughter of Gustavus Vasa, the African.
She died July 21. 1807.
Aged 4 years.
Should simple village rhymes attract thine eye,
Stranger, as thoughtfully thou passest by,
Know that there lies below this humble stone
A child of colour, haply not thine own.
Her father, born of Afric's sun-burnt race,
Torn from his native fields—ah! foul disgrace!
Thro' various toils at length to Britain came,
Espous'd, as heaven ordain'd, an English dame,
And follow'd Christ; their hope two infants dear,
But one a hapless orphan slumbers here.
To bury her the village children came,
And dropp'd choice flowers, and lisp'd her early fame;
And some that love her more, as if unbless'd,
Bedew'd with tears the white wreath on their breast;
But she is gone, and dwells in that abode,
Where some of every clime shall joy in God.

76. In the chapel of St Louis, Genoa.

D. O. M.
Josepho Duci de Bouffleris
Gallo-Belgii Gubernatori
Franciae Pari
Quod
A Ludovico XV. Regiae voluntati arbiter
Genuam missus
Exercitus diuturna obsidione cives
consilio fortitudine
confirmaverit
Ingruentes Terra Marique hostes
Veteribus refectis novis adjectis
Propugnaculis continuerit
Reipublicae Libertatem
Impensa inter labores vita
Sustinuerit
Propugnatori amantissimo
quam vitae, non potuit
Nominis Immortalitatem
Senatus
An. MDCCXXXXVII.

77. In the church-yard, of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.

Here lieth the body of Daniel Saul,
Spitalfield's weaver; and that's all.

68. On the Marquis of Granby.

Of courage, honour, charity, the boast,
Was noble GRANBY—and though early lost,
Though early mingled with the honour'd dead,
Each muse a tear upon his hearse shall shed;
Shall strive the memory of his worth to save,
Shall paint with laurels his distinguish'd grave.

79. On an Irishman,—a Cornish beggar, by Mr Carew of Cornwall.

Here *Brawne*, the quondam beggar, lies,
who counted by his tale
Some sixscore winters and above;
Such virtue is in ale!

Ale

Ale was his meat, his drink, his all,
Ale did his death reprieve,
And could he still have drank his ale
He had been still alive.

80. On Ladislaus IV. King of Hungary, 1444.

Romulidae Cannas, ego Varnam elade notavi
Discite, mortales, non temerare fidem,
Me nisi Pontifices jussissent rumpere foedus,
Non ferret Scythium Pannonis ora jugum.

81. On a monument erected in 1795 at Chichester, to the memory of Collins the poet: by Mr Hayley.

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,
Regard this tomb, where Collins, hapless name,
Solicits kindness with a double claim.
Tho' nature gave him, and though science taught,
The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
He pass'd, in madd'ning pain, life's feverish dream,
While rays of genius only serv'd to shew
The thickening horror, and exalt his woe—
Ye walls that echo'd to his frantic moan
Guard the due records of this grateful stone;
Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,
This fond memorial to his talents raise;
For this the ashes of a bard require,
Who touch'd the tenderest notes of pity's lyre!
Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic powers,
Who, in reviewing Reason's lucid hours,
Sought on one book his troubled mind to rest,
And rightly deem'd the Book of God best.

82. In Westminster Abbey.

To the memory of the honoured Major Richard Creed, who attended his Majesty King William the Third in all his wars, every where signalizing himself, and never more himself than when he looked an enemy in the face. At the glorious battle of Blenheim, Ann. Dom. 1704, he commanded those squadrons that began the attack; in two several charges he remained unhurt, but in a third, after many wound received, still valiantly fighting, he was shot through the head. His dead body was brought off the field by his brother, at the hazard of his own life, and buried there. To his memory his mother erects this monument, placing it near another which her son, when living, used to look upon with pleasure, for the worthy mention it makes of that great man Edward Earl of Sandwich, to whom he had the honour to be related, and whose heroic virtues he was ambitious to imitate.

83. In Westminster Abbey.

Reader, whoever thou art, let the sight of this tomb imprint on thy mind, that the young and old, without distinction, leave this world; and therefore fail not to secure the next. This Lady was only daughter and heiress to Henry Beaufoy of Guyscliffe, near Warwick, by the Hon. Charlotte Lane, eldest daughter of George Viscount Lanesborough. She died July 12. 1705.

84. In Westminster Abbey.

The province of Masachusets bay, in New England, by an order of the great and general court, bearing date Feb. 1, 1759, caused this monument to be erected to the memory of George Augustus, Lord Viscount Howe, brigadier general of his Majesty's forces in America, who was slain July 6. 1758, on his march to Ticonderago, in the 34th year of his age; in testimony of the sense they had of his services and military virtue, and of the affection their officers and soldiers bore to his command. He lived respected and beloved; the public regretted his loss; to his family it is irreparable.

85. In the Church-yard at Uxbridge.

Sacred to the memory of
JOHN RICH, Esq.
Who died, Nov. 26. 1761,
aged 69 years.
In him were united the various virtues
that could endear him to his
Family, friends, and acquaintance.
Distress never failed to find relief in
his bounty,
Unfortunate merit a Refuge in his
generosity.

Here

Here likewise are interred, Amy his second wife, with the two youngest children, John and Elizabeth, who both died in their infancy.

86. In Westminster Abbey.

O Rare *Ben Johnson !*

87. On Cardinal Poole: by himself.

Depositum Poli Cardinalis.

89. At Farlam, near Naworth Castle.

John Bell, broken-brow,
Lies under this stean,
Fovr of mine een sons
Laid it on my weam.
I was a man of my meat,
Master of my wife;
I lived on my own land,
With mickle strife.

89.

All the Nuns in *Holywel*,
Pray for the soul of Sir *Thomas Lowel*.
He died the 25th of *May* at *Enfield*,
Anno 1524.

90. On Dr Donne, by Dr Corbet, Bishop of Oxford.

He that would write an epitaph for thee,
And do it well, must first begin to be
Such as thou wert; for none can truly know
Thy worth, thy life, but he that hath liv'd so:
He must have wit to spare and to hurl down,
Enough to keep the gallants of the town:
He must have learning plenty; both the laws,
Civil and common, to judge any cause;
Divinity great store above the rest,
Not of the last edition, but the best.
He must have language, travel, all the arts;
Judgement to use, or else he wants thy parts:
He must have friends the highest, able to do,
Such as Mecaenas and Augustus too;
He must have such a sickness, such a death,
Or else his vain descriptions come beneath.
Who then shall write an epitaph for thee
He must be dead first, let it alone for me.

91 Another by Endy. Porter.

This decent urn a sad inscription wears
Of Donne's departure from us to the spheres,
And the dumb stone with silence seems to tell
The changes of this life, wherein is well
Exprest a cause to make all joy to cease,
And never let our sorrows more take ease;
For now it is impossible to find
One fraught with virtues to enrich a mind.
But why should death, with a promiscuous hand,
At one rude stroke impoverish a land?
Thou strict attorney unto stricter Fate,
Didst thou confiscate his life out of hate
To his rare parts? or didst thou throw thy dart
With envious hand at some plebeian heart,
And he with pious virtue stept between,
To save that stroke, and was killed unseen
By thee? O! 'twas his goodness so to do,
Which human kindness never reach'd unto.
Thus the hard laws of death were satisfy'd,
And he left us like orphan friends, and dy'd.
Now from the pulpit to the people's ears
Whose speech shall send repentant sighs and tears?
Or tell me, if a purer virgin die,
Who shall hereafter write her elegy?
Poets! be silent; let your numbers sleep,
For he is gone that did all fancy keep,
Time hath no soul but his exalted verse,
Which with amazements we may now rehearse.

92. Another.

Here lies Dean Donne! Enough; those words alone
Shew him as fully as if all the stone
His church of Paul's contains were thorough inscrib'd,
Or all the walkers there to speak him brib'd.
None can mstake him, for one such as he,
Donne, Dean, or Man, more none shall ever see.

Not

Not man? no; tho' unto a sun each eye
Were turn'd, the whole earth so to overspy.
A bold brave word; yet such brave spirits as knew
This spirit, will say it is less bold than true.

93. Another, in St. Paul's Cathedral, by his own appointment.

JOHANNES DONNE
Sac. Theol. Professor
Post vana studia quibus ab annis tenerrimis
fideliter, nec infeliciter incubuit;
Instinctu et impulsu Sp. Sancti, monitu, et hortatu
Regis Jacobi, Ordines Sacros amplexus
Anno sui Iesu 1614; et suae aetatis 42.
Decanatu hujus Ecclesiae indutus
27 Novembris 1621.
Exutus morte ultimo die Martii 1631.
Hic licet in occiduo cinere aspicit Eum
Cujus nomen est Oriens.

94. In the Church-yard of Bryntly, on a man who fell from his horse and broke his neck.

Man's life is like a vapour,
And full of woes;
He cuts a caper, and—
Down he goes.

95. On Robert Wallis, clerk of All-saints church, Newcastle.

Here lies Robin Wallas,
The king of good fellows.
Clark of All-hallows,
And a maker of bellows:
He bellows did make till the day of his death;
But he that made bellows could never make breath.

(*To be continued.*)

Particular Account of the late Eruption of Mount ETNA; *in a Letter from a British Officer in Sicily.*

Messina, April 24, 1809.

ON the morning of the 27th March about seven o'clock, advices of an eruption of Etna were conveyed hither by a very swift courser, a cloud of black ashes from the mountain top, which is 50 miles distant in a straight line. These ashes, borne on a hard gale of wind, showered into the town in such quantities, that several cart loads might have been collected from the streets and house tops. They resembled gunpowder, so much so, indeed, that an Irish soldier in the citadel called out, "Blood and turf! the wind has forced open the magazine doors, and here's all the powder blowing about the barracks."

Soon after daylight, an awful bellowing and horizontal shaking of the mountain excited general alarm among the inhabitants of its vast regions.—Uncertain where the calamity might fall, many deserted their houses.—This shock was immediately succeeded by a furious eruption of ashes from the great crater, which formed immense clouds, and covered an amazing extent of country:—so violent was the discharge, that, in spite of the gale, a vast quantity overspread the country, many miles to windward of the spot whence they issued.

On the evening of the same day, an eruption of lava took place at a short distance below, whose terrible stream flowed down the mountains about three miles, and then divided into two branches. This volcano soon ceased burning, and another broke out next day, with greater fury than the former, about five miles lower down, at a place called Monte Negro.—This one displayed three vast columns of flame and smoke, and its lava extended in a few days across the woody region, to the distance of three or four leagues. Hitherto we have heard of no guide bold enough to conduct the curious traveller as far as either of these eruptions, because of the vast and deceitful heaps of snow and ashes scattered about the two upper regions of the mountain; nor has any person, I believe, been yet so rash as to ascend higher than one which broke out 2 hours after the first alarm, about 12 miles

miles below Monte Negro, and eight west of Lingua Grossa, a town on the north-east side, near the foot of Etna. This eruption has formed a row of craters within a space of about two miles, forming, with the others, an irregular line, running in a north-east direction from the top of the mountain.

From the dark bosom of a wood of tall firs and huge oaks, spread over steep craggy hills and close valleys, conceive twelve craters, or mouths, two unceasingly, and the rest at intervals, with a noise like a tremendous chorus of several thousand cannons, muskets and sky-rockets, discharging flame, and showers of burning rocks of various forms and all magnitudes, from several yards in diameter down to the smallest pebble, which, according to their weight and bulk, ascend from 200 to 1000 feet The two fore-mentioned craters (or rather double crater) the lowest of the row down the mountain, formed the principal object of this awful and magnificent scene:—they were the only craters which did not seem to labour. Their joint emissions had encompassed them with a black oblong hill of ashes and lava-stones, eighty yards above the top of which their mingling flames furiously ascended in one immense blaze, which seemed 100 yards in breadth. Amidst this blaze, vast showers of rocks rising and falling, were continually passing each other. About the middle of the whole line of craters was situated one, which laboured the most, and made the loudest, the heaviest, the highest, and the most dangerous discharges; from the rocks of which our party twice narrowly escaped; one or two, of very considerable size, falling within a pace of us:—I think the lava flowed only from a few of the chief craters, particularly the double one. During the emissions of rock and flame, the burning matter was seen, in low undulating waves issuing through the sides, close to the bottom of the black hills of ashes.—The double crater appeared completely isolated by the lava of the others. Just below it, all the lavas uniting, formed one grand stream of various breadths, fram half a mile to 50 yards, which, leaving the fir wood, pursued its destructive course down a rocky part of the mountain interspersed with oaks, until, about five miles below the double crater, it entered some vineyards, after dividing into two branches; the principal one of which advancing a mile farther, directly threatened the house of Baron Carri. Within 200 yards of this house, it entered a hollow way, which it was hoped would turn its course; but, going on, according to the direction of the impelling fluid behind, its loose rocks rolling off the main body, soon filled up the small ravine, and formed a causeway for itself to pass. The other branch took the direction of Lingua Grossa, and arrived very near the Baron Cagnone's house, whose inhabitants, as well as those of the town, were trembling for their property, when the eruption ceased.

The stream sometimes branched off and joined again, forming islands as it flowed along. Sometimes its banks were formed by the sides of ravines; but where the country was open, it formed its own, which, from the porous nature of the lava, imbibed the cool air, and soon hardened into black and lofty banks of many feet in thickness. It gradually thickened in advancing, until about four miles from the crater, when it began to assume the appearance of a vast rugged mound of black rocks, or stones, and cinders, moving almost imperceptibly along. By day light the general appearance of this amazing stream, or moving mound, was black, and might be compared to a long tract of ploughed ground, moving and smoking along, raised on banks from 15 tc 40 feet high. The end of it, however, presented a bold front of vivid fire, about 15 or 16 feet high, and 80 paces

ces in extent. While it moved forward in a body, the loose stones and cinders presenting less resistance to the stream behind, impelled in a continual succession from the top, rolled cracking down its rough sloping sides and front, advancing before the main body, and burning the grass, the weeds, and grape vines; like light troops skirmishing on the front and flanks of an army marching in solid column.

I never saw a painting which gave any thing like a correct idea of lava, yet it appears no difficult task. I could discern nothing of the fluid part of the stream; yet, until somewhat cooled by flowing several miles, it must be liquid immediately underneath the thin light crusted surface. Just after issuing from the crater, I should think it flowed at the rate of four miles an hour; half way down the stream, (whose whole extent, when the eruption ceased, was about six miles) a mile and a half an hour; and so on, gradually decreasing in velocity to the most advanced part, where its progress was a few hundred yards a-day.

The night view of the eruption and stream of lava was truly grand and terrific. The rocks emitted from the craters displayed a *white* heat, and the flames an intense *red*. When the adjacent hills and valleys were covered by a shower of rocks, they appeared, for a time, beautifully spangled with stars, whose silver brightness, as well as that of the burning trees, formed a no less admirable contrast to the flames of the crater, than did the evening songs of the birds to the bellowing of the mountain. The lava was a fancied infernal fire, streaked black and red, presenting a horrid contrast to the dark surrounding scenery. Here, down the rocky slopes it rolled a cataract of fire; there, it displayed floating mounts crowned with imagined fortresses. Trees were seen as if growing from the fire, whose parched branches and burning trunks, exhibited the idea of desolation in all its horrors.

The country about Lingua Grossa, Pie Monte, and other places on that side of the mountain, now lies covered with ashes, 3 or 4 inches depth.—Though some lands have suffered by lava, many have been manured by ashes, and the whole island is freed from the dread of earthquakes for some time to come. Thus we find

"All partial evil universal good."

Except the inhabitants likely to suffer, little concern or curiosity was expressed by the Sicilians. Even the Baron Carri, whose house was so much in danger, with superstitious obstinacy, rejected, for a long while, every proposal of the British Officers, for removing his property.—"No no," he always replied, "Let it be as God wills it." At length, however, self interest prevailed, and solitary walls alone remained. But when the lava had arrived within 200 yards of this deserted habitation, the eruption ceased, to the great joy of the natives, who attributed this mercy to the merits and interference of their Patron Saints, whose images were daily brought from Castiglione, (a distance of three miles) in procession during the progress of this calamity, and placed while mass was performed, amidst the tears of a wretched multitude, a few yards in front of the slow advancing fire.—This procession was composed of the miserable and ragged natives of both sexes and all ages, crying and sobbing, beating their breasts, tearing their hair, and flogging their backs in penance, while their Priests were calling on all their Saints to assist them. On their way to the lava, they stopped at the Baron's house, from the balcony of which the Chief Priest, with the most violent gestures of grief, delivered a short Sermon, in which he told them, the Eruption was a judgment upon their sins, and recommended them to mend their lives, and pray to all the Saints to intercede for them. Every pause of this discourse was filled with a ge-

a general burst of tears, beating of breasts, tearing of hair, and flogging of backs. I was never more affected by any scene of public distress.

Original Letter of BURNS.

(*MS. in possession of a Gentleman in Montrose.*)

To Mr ——

"MY DEAR SIR,

I This moment receive yours,—receive it with the honest, hospitable warmth of a friend's welcome,—whatever comes from you wakens always up the better blood about my heart which your kind little recollections of my parental friend carries as far as it will go. 'Tis there, Sir, that man is blest! 'tis there, my friend, man feels a consciousness of something within him above the trodden clod!—the grateful reverence to the hoary, earthly author of his being,—the burning glow when he clasps the woman of his soul in his bosom,—the tender yearnings of heart for the little angels to whom he has given existence. These, nature has poured in milky streams about the human heart; and the man who never rouses them to action, by the inspiring influences of their proper objects, loses by far the most pleasurable part of his existence.

"My departure is uncertain, but I do not think it will be till after harvest. I will be on very short allowance of time indeed, if I do not comply with your friendly invitation.—When it will be I don't know, but if I can make my wish good, I will endeavour to drop you a line sometime before. My best compliments to Mrs ——; I should [*be*] equally mortified should I drop in when she is abroad—but of that I suppose there is little chance.

"What I have wrote heaven knows, I have not time to review it: so accept of it in the beaten way of friendship—With the ordinary phrase, perhaps rather more than ordinary sincerity, I am, dear Sir, ever yours, &c."

"*Mosgiel*, Tuesday noon, *Sept.* 26, 1786."

Answers to Queries concerning the UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

To the Editor,

SIR,

HAVING observed, in the Inverness Journal of the 27th of Oct. ult. a very distorted and disagreeable picture of the United States of America, I herewith send you a picture, drawn by a masterly hand, of the same United States, which I have reason to believe is extremely correct.

It has always seemed to me to be good policy in Britain, to cultivate the affections of her American offspring, and I am persuaded the Americans of the United States are not at all desirous of decoying any of our discontented people to cross the Atlantic and settle in their country. A population of more than six millions in their primary States, with doubling their numbers in the course of twenty years, can afford no cause for the United States to wish for British emigrants; nor can a *Dog in a Manger-Jelousy* in Britain, with respect to the Americans or any foreign nation, promote either her interest or her honour.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

ALBANICUS.

1. *Are the public lands selling as well, and in as great quantities as usual?*

The increase of the sale of lands has progressed to an extent unexpected by the most sanguine; and such is the demand, that government has had more difficulty in restraining the purchase than in any other respect; this has arisen out of the very prosperity of the coun-

country; and a person who had not paid some attention to the subject would, from the increase, not only of purchasers, but of settlers, be apt to think that a vast emigration had taken place from some foreign countries.—The sale of lands is limited to two dollars an acre, by law, and this price is common to all parts of the public lands. Those lands which have what is called a clear title, are generally most in demand; this is particularly exemplified in the State of Ohio, where the surveys were so exactly made, and the plots so judiciously laid down, that there could be no dispute about boundary or previous settlement. Accordingly this state has encreased in settlements to an extent so extraordinary as to surpass any thing ever in this country: in 1790 it had scarcely a white inhabitant, and was the hunting ground principally of the Shawanese, Wyandots, and Leeni Lenappe (or Delaware) tribes of Indians; purchases were made from those tribes and the whole obtained by successive purchases, and cessions, made voluntarily by the Indians and unforced by us. In 1802 its population had increased to such a degree as to authorise its becoming an independant member of the confederation; that is, to establish its own legislature, which were to make laws for internal concerns, and to send representatives to Congress for the concerns of the whole Confederacy of states; it must therefore have obtained, between 1790 and 1802, above 30,000 white inhabitants. This little sketch is connected with the subject of the question put; and shews by unquestionable data, the progress of settlement and population: the state is about 250 miles from E. to W. by 200 broad—between 38′ and 42° N. latitude and 5° West of Philadelphia. The climate is fine, the soil fertile, the surface of the country uneven, and variegated by hill and dale.

This state is principally settled by emigrants from Pennsylvania, and sent there in numbers, from Connecticut: Maryland has furnished a few, as have Massachusetts, Vermont, and the other Eastern States, as well as Virginia and N. Carolina: the preponderancy of Pennsylvanians is however perceptible both in the institutions, manners, and policy of the state. None of the states furnishing these emigrants have diminished their own population; for example, at our last election this state (Pennsylvania) gave 15,000 more votes than on any former election; and in the census, which will be taken in the year 1810, promises to add to our representation in Congress three or four additional members: Ohio is expected to have six, which has now but two; and Kentucky is expected to have four additional.

Georgia is the only one of the Southern States on the sea coast that increases; Tenessee, which is inland, is increasing rapidly; S. Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware are stationary; the latter rather decreasing: Maryland certainly is decreasing, as is North Carolina: but from different causes: the monopoly of lands in immense quantities, by which settlement and cultivation are retarded, and the existence of slavery, added to the comparative inferiority of the soil, affect Maryland: the same causes operate in Virginia: Delaware is, I regret to say, eaten up by ignorance, and what always follows, a degeneracy of the human species: the upper country of the three which compose it, is an exception, but the other two appear going back insensibly to a state of nature.

These observations answer your second question.

2. *Which of the states is peopling fastest?*

In a considerable degree, tho' not fully, New York, from a wise and salutary policy, is settling faster than any of the old thirteen states; this policy is the construction of good roads, and

and facilitating internal water navigation. Pennsylvania thrives from various causes; its climate; its beneficent institutions; the vast body of Irish, and their descendants, already settled, who have a strong attraction to each other; it is therefore the rendezvous of all who come from Ireland, and sends its thousands over the hills into the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, Alleghany, and even into the countries on the Missouri.

3. *Are there any people going to Louisiana, and from what States principally?*

The emigration to Louisiana, the first two years after we obtained possession, was enormous. The habits of Americans are migratory now, as when the Farmers letters were written: and emigrants from foreign countries very soon catch the ruling passion, from the necessity which strangers usually are under of looking out for something to please them; and after looking for a long time for something that is like what they have been accustomed to, they acquire the new habit, and find themselves perfectly at home, often without perceiving the cause.—The emigrations to Louisiana were, from all the States of the Union, more perhaps from the states east of the Hudson, and from the sea coast cities, than from other quarters. All the young and adventurous, some few with good morals, some hundreds with bad: all the pettyfogging lawyers, those who had been in Europe and learned extravagance and gambling; mercantile speculators; and some without any other motive than adventure, crowded into Louisiana; but among such habits there must necessarily be little of the temperance that is required in a low, moist, and hot climate, and none of the prudence that leads to the adaptation of the diet to the climate; there was of course great mortality, and emigration was soon reduced to a more rational order; though the unfortunate Louisianians had to suffer from the *vileness which boiled over from our pot* not a little; and suffer still, though not in the same degree: they have been cursed with pettyfoggers and swindlers, and this will account to you for the quantity of disaffection which the traitor Burr found prepared for any desperate deed in that quarter. This state sent a few emigrants to Louisiana; a few that it was a blessing to this society to part with, and a curse to that to obtain; we sent, however, many industrious citizens, who do credit to themselves and to the state.

4. *Are any of our people emigrating from New England to Canada and Nova Scotia?*

About eight years ago, there were very numerous emigrations from the eastern states, and even from this state to Canada. From the county of Bucks, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, above sixty families of the religious sect of *Menonists* (pronounced here *Meneese*) emigrated and carried off their household goods in waggons drawn by six or eight horses: crownlands had been held out to them upon easy terms; but after two or three years residence they found that there was some difference between our laws and those of Upper Canada: many of them sought to obtain their former farms here without success; and I learn they have made a large settlement in the state of Ohio, on the Muskingum river, near a settlement called (after the royal palace near Vienna) *Schoenbrunn*; this I learned in consequence of having a tract of 100 acres of my own in that neighbourhood, which one of them offered to buy, but which I keep for one of my children or grandchildren.

The adventuring disposition of the eastern folks leads them constantly into Canada, and it is not uncommon to find families going into Canada making a settlement, wholly for the purpose of selling it again; the spirit of spe-

speculation has nursed up much depravity in the eastern States, to which the hypocrisy and profligacy of too many of their clergy ministers too much. For unhappily the morality of religion has very much declined, and left little more than the ceremony and the mask in its place. There have been some emigrations to Nova Scotia, but wholly of the adventuring character; men who, as a home, think no more of Halifax than of Boston, nor of either, than of Ceylon or Kamschatka; they carry much activity and unconquerable enterprize, with habits well adapted for Buccaneers: their family connexions are the only link that bind them; they sometimes bring home great wealth, which does not compensate for the vices they import with them. We lose nothing by these emigrations; we may be said to gain by the loss. If we were at war, they would be to us a host, as they would arm vessels to practise their ethics, from which the vengeance of law only restrains them.

5. What Improvements are going on in any of your States, as to Agriculture, Manufactures, Canals, Roads, &c.?

The progress of improvements of every description is greater than a superficial view, or than the bounds of a quire of this paper would enable me to enumerate. Many of my friends, who have never seen Europe, and who form opinions only by their reasoning upon what they know can be done, say that we are doing nothing; for nothing short of miracles, like the settlement of Ohio, or going six miles an hour against wind and tide by force of steam, will serve them.

We have the honour of discovering the art of navigating a vessel 160 feet keel, six miles an hour, without sails, and against wind and tide. This alone would do honour to an age or a nation. We have these *steam boats*, as they are called, on the Hudson, where the tide runs 6 miles an hour; and, in the Delaware, where it runs 4 miles an hour. Ours is only just begun; you will be amused to learn that the mechanist who superintends the boat here is from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, from the works they call something like the *Kaltoun* works: they say here he was one of those whom Downie and Watt had some concern with; however, he is here a very useful harmless man, and there is no danger of his setting the Delaware on fire. In the New York steam-boat there are four cabins; they can dine and lodge 100 persons, and they travel with the same ease and with as much and as good accommodation as you can obtain in the best regulated inn in Europe; the best wines and the strictest order and decorum; and they can go two or three hundred miles in all weathers within an hour of the regulated time. This is perhaps the greatest improvement we possess at present, it is to be extended to the Mississippi and Ohio without delay.

In the southern states, where individual intellect is advanced among those who enjoy leisure, and where all else are degraded by the presence of slavery, that cannot be got rid of without danger, the smaller improvements of arts and science, and of public improvement, make but little progress: they have, however, opened some important rivers, and completed some canals in South and North Carolina: in Virginia, they have done something of the same kind; a canal to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, begun four years ago, lingers from want of funds; the spirit of commercial speculation drains all our funds, and our passions are launched with them on the ocean. But we go on still. Had our embargo continued 12 months, we should have astonished Europe; as it is, we astonish strangers. The best brick, and the best brick buildings in the world, are in this city; we have built, since the embargo was laid on in this city and suburbs, above

above 500 three-storey brick houses, which let from 400 to 600 dollars a-year rent. We have built in this city two towers, one square 134 feet high, one round 142 feet high, of brick, and only to cast shot to shoot birds; each of these can make one ton of shot a-day; Louisiana gives lead inexhaustible for ages.

Our sheep give as fine wool as any of Spain, and the passion for these is growing: twelve years since, mutton was rarely seen in the market; now every one likes and looks for it; and we have superfine broad cloth made from our own wool, of which I paid for the coat I wear (black) ten dollars a-yard: we have cassimeres, serges, half cloths of all colours; and can in a few years keep the old world to a coat after their mad wars have left them bare and naked.

Roads and bridges are advancing throughout the Union, but not half so fast as people wish. In agriculture the improvement has been great: you have heard of the Hessian fly, a farmer told me a few days since, that a certain remedy for that fly is *good cultivation;* they will not appear where the tillage is good: this, and the gypsum as a manure, has doubled our crops and our industry in this State: the States east and south of Pennsylvania are behind us as farmers, but the spirit is travelling; in Ohio they have obtained on this account the name of New Pennsylvanians. Every branch of art grows up among us, and prospers, in despite of many natural, and not a few *unnatural obstacles.*

6. *Does as much Sugar grow in Louisiana as will serve the United States? Is there any Coffee planted there yet?*

There is no coffee produced for sale in Louisiana. But the sugar is abundant, and the capacity to produce equal, not only to the consumption of the United States, but of all Europe. You will be surprised perhaps to learn that so far north as Vermont, the sugar used is from the maple; and the preservation of the *sweeting*, as the Green mountain farmer said to me, is as much a part of his domestic and farming economy as the raising of his crop. Very little sugar of any other sort is used in Vermont.

7. *Can we raise Hemp to serve ourselves?*

Yes, and all the world beside: in Kentucky they have turned their attention to it this last year; and they are now provided with enough to serve the United States, and abundance for Europe.

They have begun to weave sailcloth in the two extremes of the Union; in Kentucky and Rhode Island; the cloth for light topsails made at Rhode Island beats the Russian for texture and cheapness.

8. *Are the numbers of the United States increasing?*

Independent of the acquisition of Louisiana, which makes us 6 millons, we calculate that the next census will make us considerably more than 7,000,000, in the old States and territories.

Description of a CANADIAN *Winter.*

(*From Gray's "Letters from Canada." London.* 8vo. 1809.)

A Canadian winter is truly a subject of curiosity to the natives of Britain, or of any of the southern countries of Europe. It presents a view of nature perfectly new, and a variety of phenomena so highly interesting, that they cannot fail to arrest the attention of any one at all conversant in natural philosophy.

In Canada there cannot well be said to be more than two seasons of the year, summer and winter. The earth hath scarcely laid aside her mantle of snow, when you begin to feel the force

force of summer heat; and although the weather in September is mild and pleasant, it partakes more of the summer than of the autumn of temperate climates. The season of vegetation seems kindly prolonged, till surprized in a manner at once by the return of winter, without much of what may be called autumn weather.

Frost is felt in October, but the sun still retains enough of power to make the weather, during the day, tolerably warm.

During the month of November the frost becomes daily more severe, and snow begins to fall. Your house is now put upon the winter establishment; stoves are put up in your rooms, and in your passages; the windows are well secured and made tight; and you lay aside your summer dress, and adopt flannels and furs.

One snow storm now succeeds another, till the whole face of the country is covered. The eye in vain looks for a bit of ground to rest upon—the trees alone remain visible—the chilling grasp of winter is every where felt, and every preoaution is taken to resist its effects.

There is something very awful and terrific in a Canadian snow storm. A heavy fall of snow is generally accompanied by a violent gale of wind, which driving along the snow with immense velocity, and forming a thousand eddies and turnings, according to the inequalities af the surface, and resistance consequent thereon, you are able to form an idea of the velocity of the wind—it becomes, as it were, visible. The most severe snow storms they experience in Canada, come from the north-east, the frozen regions of Hudson's bay and Labrador.

During summer the woods of Canada abound with birds of a great variety of sorts and sizes—partridges, woodcocks, pigeons, and singing birds without number. The lakes and rivers abound with aquatic birds, such as ducks, geese, snipes, &c. Some of these pass the whole summer in Canada; others, such as the pigeons, are only found at certain seasons, as they pass from the southern to the more northerly parts of the American continent, and vice versa. No sooner does the frost set in, than almost all the feathered tribes take the alarm, and leave the country; even the hardy crow is obliged to take himself off.—A species of partridge, called the *pine partridge* (from its living on certain parts of the pine tree, of which it tastes very strongly), alone remains—but it is very rarely seen. Few quadrupeds are to be seen; some *hares* are found, but to *see* them is difficult, for they have changed their colour to as pure a white as the snow in which they lie;—a kind precaution in nature to conceal them from their enemies. Many other quadrupeds, no doubt, remain in this country during the winter. Like the bear, they probably do not change their lodgings while the snow is on the ground, but remain stationary, and in a torpid state.

The Canadians change their appearance as much as a complete change of dress can do. The hat and *bonnet rouge* are laid aside, and they use fur caps, fur cloaks, fur gloves, and worsted hose, over, as well as under boots.—Thus defended, they venture with impunity into the severest frost.

The snow soon covers the ground to the depth of several feet, and wheel carriages can no longer be used: the wheels would sink so deep, that it would be impossible to advance a step. In place, therefore, of wheel carriages, a sort of sledge is used which in Canada is called a *cariole*. It passes over the snow without sinking deep. It is placed on what they call *runners*, which resemble in form the irons of a pair of skaits, and rise up in front in the same manner, and for the same purposes.—The cariole is generally from nine to twelve inches above the snow. Some called *high runners*, are about eighteen inches. The body of the cariole va-

ries

ries in shape, according to the fancy of the owner. It is sometimes like the body of a phaeton, sometimes like a chair or gig, sometimes like a *vis-a-vis*, and sometimes like a family coach or chariot. The cariole, in short, is the name for all sorts of vehicles used in winter, from a market cart, up to a state coach.

The generality of them are light, open carriages, drawn by one horse.—The snow, after being trodden on for some time, becomes compact enough to bear the horse, and gives very little resistance to the cariole. Some people are extremely fond of driving out in carioles; for my own part, I think it is a very unpleasant conveyance, from the constant succession of inequalities which are formed in the snow *by* the carioles. These inequalities the Canadians call *cahots* (from the French word *cahoter*, to *jolt*,) and they certainly are very well named, for you are jolted as if you crossed a field with very deep furrows and high narrow ridges. The motion is not unlike rowing in a boat against a *head-sea*—a thing that requires to be only once tried, to be disliked.

As no other sort of carriage can, however, be used in this country, custom and example reconcile one to it: all ranks use them, of one sort or other. Sometimes you see them conveying a dashing buck up one street and down another at a gallop, to the no small annoyance of people who are fond of keeping their bones whole, a thing those gentlemen seem very careless about. Sometimes you see the close covered family ones, conveying an old lady quietly and steadily to church, or to have a little gossiping with a friend; and sometimes you see them coming in from the country conveying beef and mutton, turkies and geese, for the supply of the market.

When the navigation of the St. Lawrence becomes impracticable, little business is done by the merchants, who then appropriate a considerable part of their time to amusements. It is necessary to do something to give a little variety to the sameness of a six months winter. They have parties of pleasure in town, and parties of pleasure in the country, in which you have dancing and music, and the social enjoyments of conviviality.

There is a public assembly once a fortnight, which is very well attended. If you are fond of dancing you have an opportunity of indulging in it; if you like a *sober rubber*, you find very good whist players. The civil and military gentlemen mix very cordially together. Such of the Canadians as can afford it, and have an inclination, join the amusements that are going forward, particularly the assemblies and dancing parties; and indeed they are an acquisition, as many of the ladies want neither beauty nor the accomplishments necessary for their gracing an assembly.

One should naturally suppose that very bad consequences would be likely to arise from being heated by dancing in so cold a climate. This, however, is not the case: both ladies and gentlemen, in the coldest weather, are dressed in the assembly room as thinly as they are in England in summer; and the rooms are very comfortable, being kept moderately warm by a stove. Immediately after dancing, and while very warm, the company go into the open air in the middle of the night when the cold is extreme (from 20 to 30 degrees below the freezing point,) without next day feeling the least inconvenience. It is true, they take every precaution necessary, by clothing themselves very warmly.

People are less liable to suffer from cold in Canada than they are in England, notwithstanding the greater severity of the weather. Many reasons are assigned for this fact. The Canadians take care not to expose themselves to the external air without being warmly clothed; particular attention

tention is paid to keeping the feet, the hands, and the head warm.

The air is extremely dry in winter, being deprived of its moisture by congelation; the intense frost causes naturally a deposition of the aqueous particles, in the shape of hoar frost.—Now, it has been accurately ascertained and proved by experiments, that cold *dry* air is not so good a conductor of heat from our bodies as cold *moist* air; it follows, therefore, that the thermometer may shew a very low temperature in cold dry air, such as we have here, without our being sensible of a great degree of cold; and, that in cold *moist* air, such as you have in England, the thermometer may not be under the freezing point, and yet the quantity of caloric or heat carried off from your body, be greater than if the thermometer shewed a temperature many degrees below freezing. Were the effect of the cold here on one's feelings, to increase in proportion as the thermometer falls, and go as far beyond what it is in England, as the real quantum of caloric in the atmosphere is more there than here, it would be impossible to exist in this country; but the evil carries its cure along with it, the frost deprives the air of its moisture, and consequently decreases its power of carrying off from our body the heat it contains. If we wish to know how the weather is to affect us, we should consult a hygrometer as well as a thermometer.

When the cold dry air of this country enters your apartment, and is warmed by the heat of the stove, its drying power becomes very great.—To be convinced that this is the case, it is only necessary to observe how much the furniture of the house suffers from it. The very pannels of the doors shrink so much as almost to fall out of the frame, and the frame itself shrinks to such a degree that the bolt loses its hold.

I recollect to have remarked the very same effects from the hot easterly wind, which blows occasionally, in the end of summer, in the southern countries of Europe. The Italians call it the *siroc wind*. It is equally known and dreaded, for your sensations are extremely disagreeable; the effect on furniture is the same as that of the air of this country, heated by the stove; but its effects on your body are much more severe. The skin, when the westerly wind blows, is covered with a gentle moisture, but as soon as the easterly or siroc wind blows, the skin becomes dry and parched, and your sensations are oppressive, and undescribable. When the air here is very much heated by the stoves, you feel in some degree the same sensations and effects; but you have a remedy at hand: you have only to open a door, and you get a fresh supply of cold air. There is no avoiding the siroc wind—let your doors and windows be ever so tight before it begins to blow, it soon makes a passage for itself through the crevices of the shrunk pannels.

An Englishman can with difficulty form an idea of the cold of Canada, or of its effects, till he feels and sees them. The coldest weather is generally during the month of January.—The thermometer fell last January 60 degrees below the freezing point, and it continued at that temperature for several days. The medium temperature in December and January is about 22 degrees below freezing.

About the beginning of December all the small rivers are frozen so completely, and covered with snow, that bridges for passing them are no longer necessary, and very little attention is paid to keeping in the summer roads. Where they are hollow, or where there are fences, the roads are so completely filled up with snow, that they are on a level with the fields on each side.

The country people who first form the winter roads on the snow, direct their *Carioles* by the nearest course where the snow is most level; and they go in as straight a line as possible, to the

the place to which they are destined. They put up branches of trees on each side the new track, as a direction to others who wish to go that way.—These they call *des balises*, or beacons. When they can conveniently follow the course or bed of a river it is generally done, because the surface is evener than over the fields, and there is less snow on them, as they do not freeze till after a considerable quantity of snow has fallen on the fields.

Even the great St. Lawrence is arrested in its course. It freezes completely over, a few leagues above Quebec, and serves occasionally as a road to Montreal. It seldom freezes over, opposite to Quebec, or in the bason. As the river narrows here, the current is increased, and the tide sets up and down with such force, that it generally keeps the floating masses of ice in motion. When the river freezes over, opposite to Quebec, it is called, in the language of the country, *a pont*, because it answers the purpose of a bridge to the people who live below Quebec, and who then bring up provisions and fire-wood in great quantities.

A variety of circumstances must combine to form *a pont*; when many very large masses of ice happen to come in contact, and fill the whole space between one side of the river and the other, they become stationary. If this happens at neaptides, and in calm weather, the frost fixes the whole, and it becomes a solid mass before the rising tides derange it; when it has stood a few days, it generally acquires strength enough to resist every impulse it may receive, till the warmth of the April sun affects it.

All these circumstances so seldom happen at the same time, that it is about ten years since the river *took* opposite to Quebec. This year, however, I have had the pleasure of seeing it in that state, and it certainly is an interesting and curious sight. For the distance of eight miles, you see an immense sheet of ice, as smooth as a mirror. Thousands of people crowd upon it every day, and booths are erected for their entertainment. In one quarter, you see numbers of people enjoying the amusement of skaiting; in another, you see carioles driving in different directions; for the ice is so strong, that horses go on it with the greatest safety. Sometimes you see cariole races, they go over the ice with great swiftness. In short, when the *pont takes*, (as they term it) it occasions a kind of jubilee in Quebec.

In one point of view it is a subject of real rejoicing to the city; it is accompanied with substantial advantages. Provisions of all kinds, and fire-wood, a no less necessary article in this country, fall in price, from an increase in quantity, as soon as the *pont* enables the people in the country below Quebec to bring their surplus stock to market in *their carioles*, without the expence and risk of passing the river in *canoes*. These canoes are not such as have been before described, used in the north-west trade. They are one solid piece of wood, the trunk of a large tree scooped out, and formed in the outside something like a boat; some of them are very large, carrying easily 15 or 20 people.

The passing of the St Lawrence in canoes, in the middle of winter, is a very extraordinary operation. The time of high water is chosen, when the large masses of ice are almost stationary. The canoe is launched into the water, where there is an opening: the people are provided with ropes, boat-hooks, and paddles. When they come to a sheet of ice, they jump out of the canoe upon it; draw the canoe up after them; push it to the other side of the sheet of ice; launch it into the water; paddle till they come to another sheet of ice; again haul up the canoe, cross the ice, and again launch —and so on till they reach the other side. You see twenty to thirty canoes crossing in this way at the same time; and you cannot help trembling for

for them, when you see two immense masses of ice coming together, and they between, apparently in the greatest danger of being crushed to pieces; but the people extricate themselves with great dexterity.

Custom has taught them to avoid the danger which seems to threaten them with destruction: they dexterously jump upon the first piece of ice with which they come in contact, and haul the canoe after them. I have never, myself, been under any necessity to pass the river in this way; and I must own that it seemed fraught with so much danger, that I never from mere curiosity was induced to attempt it. One might, by the aid of the people, escape drowning, if one even did fall into the water; but I conceive that a *ducking* in the river St Lawrence, in the month of January, and remaining half an hour or more in wet clothes, would be likely to put a period to one's existence as effectually as drowning.

Military Expeditions sent by ENGLAND *to the Continent of* EUROPE, *from the Commencement of the War betwixt* GREAT BRITAIN *and* FRANCE, *in* 1793, *to the present period.*

PITT ADMINISTRATION.

To France.

When sent—Feb. 1793.
Commander—D. of York.
Force—35,000 Troops.

Failed. After a loss of 28,000 men, and an immense quantity of cannon and stores: the wreck of the army returned to England in March 1795.

Second to France.

When sent—May 1794.
Commander—Earl Moira.
Force—10,000 Troops.
Object—Re-establishment of Royalty in Britanny.

Failed. Could not effect a landing in Britanny; sailed to Ostend; and shared the fortunes of the Duke of York's ill-fated army.

To Quiberon.

When sent—June 1795.
Commander—M. Puisaye.
Force—12,000 Troops.

Failed. Three-fourths of the Anglo-Emigrant army was lost, together with 70,000 stand of arms, magazines, and clothing for 40,000 men, a large sum in specie, and six ships richly laden.

To Brabant:

When sent—May 1798.
Commander—Gen. Coote.
Force—1,200 Troops.
Object—To destroy the Navigation of Holland, &c.

Failed. The works of the Bruges Canal were blown up, but General Coote and his army fell into the hands of the enemy.

Second to Holland.

When sent—August 1799.
Commanders—D. of York, and Generals Harmann and Essen.
Force—27,000 English, and 20,000 Russians.
Object—Deliverance of Europe.

Failed. Lost nearly half the army; and entered into a capitulation on the 18th of October, whereby the Duke agreed, on condition of being allowed to re-embark, to liberate 8000 French and Batavians then prisoners in England.

FOX ADMINISTRATION.

To Italy.

When sent—July 1806.
Commander—Sir J. Stuart.
Force—5000 Troops.
Object—Expulsion of the French from Italy.

Failed in the object, but succeeded in vanquishing 7000 Frenchmen, 4000 of whom were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATION.

To Copenhagen.

When sent—August 1807.
Commander—Lord Cathcart.
Force—20,000 Soldiers.
Object—To obtain possession of the Danish Fleet.

Succeeded. Took from Denmark 16 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun-boats, besides vessels on the stocks, together with naval stores to the amount of twenty thousand tons.

To Sweden.

When sent—May 1808.
Commander—Sir J. Moore.
Force—14,000 Troops.
Object—To aid Sweden against Russia.

Failed. Gustavus put Sir J. Moore under arrest; he escaped with difficulty; and his army, after remaining on board the transports several weeks, returned to England.

First to Spain.

When sent—July 1808.
Commander—Sir A. Wellesley.
Force—10,000 Troops.
Object—To assist Spain.

The Junta of Gallicia declined the proffered assistance, asserting that they wanted not men, but merely arms, ammunition, and money. Advised Sir Arthur to proceed to Portugal.

First to Portugal.

When sent—August 1808.
Commander—Sir A. Wellesley; superseded by Sir H. Burrard! superseded by Sir Hew Dalrymple!
Force—27,000 Troops.
Object—Expulsion of the French from the Peninsula.

Failed. The Campaign which produced the victory of Vimiera was terminated by the memorable Convention of Cintra. The French army was sent home in safety, and the principal part of the British army was sent to Spain. The remnant of our forces subsequently quitted Portugal on the advance of the French.

Second to Spain.

When sent—Nov. 1808.
Commander—Sir J. Moore.
Force—28,000 Troops.
Object—The Expulsion of the French from Spain.

Failed. The English army advanced from the coast into the interior of Spain, but on finding themselves unsupported, and the French armies rapidly advancing upon them, they were obliged to retreat to the coast, and finally re-embark at Corunna, where their gallant commander fell; 1-3d of his army having perished by famine and the sword.

Further

Further Expeditions to Portugal and Spain.

When sent—April 1809. *Commander*—Sir A. Wellesley. *Force*—30,000 Troops. *Object*—The deliverance of Spain.	*Failed.* Sir Arthur having penetrated to Talavera, obtained a victory over Joseph Buonaparte; but being ill-supported by the Spanish armies, and reduced to great extremities for want of provisions, was obliged to retreat.

To Ischia and Procida.

When sent—June 1809. *Commander*—Sir J. Stuart *Force*—18,000 Troops. *Object*—Diversion in favour of Austria.	*Failed.* Took possession of the Islands, which he afterwards abandoned.

Third to Holland.

When sent—August 1809. *Commander*—Earl Chatham. *Force*—50,000 Troops. *Object*—Diversion in favour of Austria, and the destruction of the enemy's fleet at Antwerp.	*Failed.* The Expedition was not dispatched till the Armistice of the 12th of July had terminated the contest betwixt France and Austria.—Returned with 10,000 sick, without attempting any operation against the fleet or Antwerp. Obtained possession of Walcheren and Beveland, the latter of which places has since been abandoned.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR B. Cook, of Birmingham, considering the superior advantage which would result from a discovery of some method of providing security against fires within doors, conceives that this desirable end might be, in a great measure, answered by the introduction of iron stair-cases. Common ones, he thinks, might be afforded as cheap as any kind of wood; or where ornament is required they might be made quite as elegant and handsome as those of the most costly materials. He also suggests the forming of the joists, rafters, and beams, which might be cast hollow, of the same metal; by which means, fire could not be easily communicated from one room to another.

M. Franconi has invented a travelling carriage, containing a complete habitation and of very simple construction. It is composed of a body, fifteen feet long, seven and a half wide, and six high, being raised three feet from the ground upon the wheels of a common curricle. Racks are placed upon the four sides, so as to be able to feed sixteen or twenty horses; canvas, which covers the body of the vehicle, while it is going, may be raised to shelter the horses, and exhibits the appearance of a large tent, placed round a pavilion, surmounted with a lightning conductor. Doors open on the right and left, where six steps enable the traveller to get in and out with ease. The interior is divided by a partition, into two apartments, one of which serves for an antichamber, kitchen, or sitting room, and the other for a bed-chamber. A gallery in front of the vehicle is useful for driving, and enables the traveller to go abroad, as it were, without alighting. Four horses are sufficient for travelling post with this carriage.

The acid, denominated pyroligneous of iron, obtained by the distillation of wood, is employed with great success in the arts. It has already been extracted from vinegar, without any

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pyrematic smell, also from oil; and with it may be formed the base of a great number of solvents. M. Vitalis has applied it to the dying of thread and cotton, and this practice is now followed in the manufactories of Rouen, where black cottons for mourning, which used formerly to be procured from Holland, are dyed in a solid and cheap manner, by means of the pyrolignite of iron. This colour lasts very long, and is not liable to turn rusty like common blacks.

M. Rochoux, of Issoudun, in the department of Indre, has long used the expressed juice of the barberry in dying. The root of the plant boiled in water, gives a beautiful green, applicable to goat and sheep-skins.

M. Alexandre, of Bourdeaux, employs a simple method of filtering water, without either sand, sponge, or pounded charcoal. It consists in merely causing the liquid to pass thro' the capillary tubes, of a piece of half-worn-out cotton. It is well known that a skain of thread, or a ribbon, one end of which is put into a vessel, while the other hangs over the side, will very soon become a conductor of the liquid, which filters and runs off, till the vessel is nearly empty. This experiment, M. Alexandre has applied on a large scale, to the purification of the water of the Garonne.

Mr Jefferson, late president of the United States, has sent to the class of natural history of the Institute a fine collection of fossil bones, dug up on the banks of the Ohio. The greater number belong to the large animal, improperly called Mammoth, by the Americans, and to which M. Cuvier gives the name of Mastodonte; but there are likewise some belonging to the genuine Mammoth of the Russians, or the other land-animal, much resembling the Indian elephant, the remains of which are so common in Siberia. These two gigantic creatures, therefore, formerly inhabited together the northern parts of our globe.

The following new patents were finally passed on the 18th July :—

To M. Barthelemy Baron-Canson, paper-maker, of Annonay, for five years, for the application of a colouring principle of perfect equality, and of a solidity, proof against every test to the manufacture of paper.

To Messrs. Jecker, brothers, of Paris, for five years, for making frames of spectacles.

To M. François Nicolas Henault, of Douai, for five years, for an economical stove for burning pit-coal.

To M. Zacharie Adam, of Montpellier, for additions and improvements in the apparatus for distilling, of his brother Edward Adam.

To Messrs. Dervieu and Piaud, of St Etienne (dep. of Loire) for ten years, for a loom for making the ground of lace.

To M. Duval, of Paris, for five years, for various processes relative to the construction of fire arms and the manner of using them.

To M. Albert Sakosky, of Paris, for five years, for a mechanical last, for lengthening, widening, and enlarging, shoes, according to their inconveniencies, or the conformation of the feet.

To M. Marcel, of Paris, for ten years, for an apparatus, by which the vapors that are disengaged from turf, during carbonisation, may be turned to advantage.

To M. Couder, of Paris, for ten years, for a preparation which he applies to common paper, and which he therefore calls Syrian paper.

To Messrs. Pouillet, Fayolle, and Hullin, of Paris, for five years, for a machine for making the lace, called *tricot de Berlin*, *toile d'araignée*, *oeil de perdrix*.

To Messrs. Albert and Martin, for ten years, for a fire and steam engine of double power.

To M. Desouches, locksmith, of Paris, for five years, for improvements in portable iron bedsteads.

To

To M. Lange, of Paris, for ten years, for a new lamp, with a double current of air, which he calls, *melas-statique*.

To M. Keyser Delisle, of Paris, for five years, for a musical instrument, which he denominates, *harpe-harmonico-forte*.

To M. Elzeard Degrand, of Marseilles, a patent of importation for fifteen years, for a machine for cutting nails, and striking the head at the same time.

To M. Richard Ward, of New York, captain and proprietor of the American ship, Mentor, a patent of importation for ten years, for a new method of lighting the compass, in the binnacle of a ship.

M. Charles Otto, a paper maker, of Saxony, has discovered a method of sizing paper while it is still in the vat, and in every season of the year, without using either the shreds of skins, or any other animal substance.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Literature, and Fine Arts, of Turin, M. Boisarelli, chemist, presented two specimens of artificial cotton thread, made by Messrs. Copps and Parodi, of Genoa. He likewise stated that stockings, cloth, and wicks for candles, had been made of this cotton, but the latter gave only an indifferent light; a defect which he ascribed to the maceration of the material in alkalies, and which washing in water was expected to correct. The academy was satisfied of the resemblance of the specimens to cotton; and Dr Rizzetti, having observed that, by treating tow of hemp with different agents, it might be reduced to a similar substance, he was commissioned to make the necessary experiments at the expence of the academy.

A letter, dated Cape of Good Hope, May 21, 1809, gives the following interesting particulars:—"About ten months ago, Lieutenant Donovan, of the 83d regiment, Assistant-Surgeon Cowan, and twelve Hottentots, left the Cape with the intention of travelling, if possible, as far as Mosambique. This undertaking, if it be accomplished, will far exceed any African travels that have hitherto been performed, as the regions through which they pass are utterly unknown to any European. Last week, letters dated about two months ago, were received from these gentlemen, at which time they had penetrated to lat. 24° S. long. 28° E. According to the information which they had collected, in about twelve or fourteen days longer travelling to the N. E. they should arrive at a place, to which white people were in the habit of going from Mosambique; so that there is great reason to hope this arduous enterprize may be successfully atchieved. The country which they were then in was fertile. The only discovery of material importance, which they appear to have made, at the time their letters were written, was that they had found wild camels, animals not before known to be inhabitants of South Africa.—This unexpected discovery may eventually prove of the highest utility to this colony, in many parts of which, for several succeeding days, a traveller cannot meet with water; and, from the burdens which camels are capable of bearing, they may probably supersede, in a great degree, the use of waggons, each of which requires from eight or ten to sixteen or eighteen bullocks to drag them over the sandy or stony roads, in the vicinity of the Cape." From this account it appears that the travellers had proceeded in a diagonal line, and in a north-easterly direction, from 34° S. lat. and 23° E. lon. (the situation of the Cape) to 24° S. lat. and 28° E. lon. that is 10° to the northward, and 5° to the eastward; and that as Mosambique is situated in 40° E. long. and 15° S. lat. they had still to traverse 9° of latitude, and 13° of longitude, so that their journey was not then nearly half completed.

RAIN

RAIN TABLE FOR 1808.

By the Rev. J. BLANCHARD, of Nottingham.

1808.	Chichester.	London.	Bristol.	Cheltenham.	West Bridgford, near Nottingham.	Horncastle, Lincolnshire.	Chatsworth, Derbyshire.	Manchester.	Ferriby, Kingston upon Hull.	Heath, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.	Lancaster.	Dalton, Lancashire.	Kendal.	Edinburgh.
January	3,04	1,52	1,05	0,80	2,85	0,93	1,39	2,70	0,59	1,14	2,90	3,88	5,25	1,67
February	0,90	1,12	0,53	0,20	2,23	0,77	1,35	1,48	0,92	1,26	2,00	1,85	2,42	2,31
March	1,42	0,20	0,35	0,05	1,30	0,42	0,37	0,24	0,29	0,99	0,00	0,55	0,28	0,65
April	2,67	2,42	5,37	5,05	2,01	3,58	2,57	1,32	2,47	3,49	1,81	1,78	2,80	3,04
May	1,72	1,58	2,99	1,30	2,45	1,65	1,68	1,76	2,01	3,08	2,38	4,14	3,95	1,92
June	1,51	0,78	1,75	5,10	2,20	1,18	3,25	2,05	1,21	2,34	1,25	1,84	2,02	2,61
July	5,67	3,22	2,76	——	1,45	2,50	3,71	2,44	3,24	3,44	4,12	3,91	4,85	2,45
August	2,69	0,96	3,06	——	1,92	1,69	2,13	2,18	2,44	2,66	3,75	4,87	5,37	7,51
September	4,87	4,18	4,36	——	2,45	1,53	3,80	2,71	3,27	3,03	1,29	3,05	2,62	2,50
October	6,41	3,82	5,26	——	1,82	2,77	3,98	5,32	2,99	2,49	7,08	6,53	7,25	2,01
November	2,92	2,18	3,08	——	0,80	3,20	2,60	3,10	2,51	3,16	4,27	5,20	3,92	0,74
December	2,80	1,00	1,52	——	1,74	4,10	1,98	1,79	5,01	2,91	1,69	2,39	2,61	1,93
Total	36,62	22,98	32,08	12,50	23,22	24,32	28,81	27,09	26,95	29,99	32,48	39,99	43,34	29,34

RECAPITULATION.

	In.Dec.
London	22,98
Edinburgh	29,34
Bristol	32,08
Manchester	27,09
Kendal	43,34
Dalton	39,99
Chichester	36,62
Lancaster	32,48

	In.Dec.
Heath	29,99
Chatsworth	28,81
Ferriby	26,95
Horncastle	24,32
West Bridgford	23,22
Cheltenham, for the first six months,	12,50

SCOTTISH

1. A Treatise on the Diseases and Management of Sheep; with introductory remarks on their anatomical structure; and an appendix containing documents exhibiting the value of the Merino breed of Sheep, and their progress in Scotland. By Sir George Steuart Mackenzie, Bart. 8vo. plates. 7s. 6d. Constable and Co.

WE know of nothing, in the present circumstances of the country, more honourable, or likely to be attended with more important advantages, than the attention paid by men of rank and fortune to the various objects of public improvement, particularly in agriculture. The example thus set, is of the very best influence. It attaches, in the eyes of the multitude, a dignity and interest to these objects, which their intrinsic usefulness would have been unable to secure. It tends also to inspire a spirit of active improvement, which might otherwise have slumbered. In men who pursue farming as a livelihood, there is a natural tendency to follow safe and established practices, and to view with jealousy all untried innovations. Men of fortune, on the contrary, who consider farming as an object of liberal curiosity, are ambitious to deviate from the beaten track, and to distinguish themselves by new improvements and discoveries. The public benefit by the fruits of this disposition, and they benefit still more perhaps by the spirit of activity which this example diffuses among farmers in general. It forms one of the best means of overcoming that *vis inertiæ*, that sluggish indolence and attachment to old habits, which is apt to settle upon men placed in the country, and, at a distance from scenes of active business. The great spirit of agricultural improvement which distinguishes the present age, if it did not originate with this class of the society, has at least been greatly cherished and promoted by it.

Our author has peculiar merit in having devoted his sedulous attention to a subject as uninviting as any which occurs in the whole round of rural operations. The general management of sheep is not destitute of attraction; but that particular part which refers to their diseases, has nothing but its great utility to recommend it. From this circumstance, as well as from its completely professional nature, we cannot, we fear, expect our readers to follow us thro' any analysis of the body of the work. We shall only observe, that it begins with a description of the anatomical structure of the sheep, which it appears had not hitherto attracted a due degree of attention. For this part Sir George acknowledges himself indebted to Mr James Wardrop, a gentleman well known by several important professional publications.—The rest is by himself, and illustrates the mode both of curing and preventing diseases, the last of which is peculiarly important in a stock which is less immediately under the master's eye than any other. The whole appears to rest on a very extensive basis of experiment and observation.

Besides this treatise, however, a very large part of the volume is occupied by an account of the introduction of the Merino sheep into this country. As this is a point of general interest, and which from recent events has excited peculiar attention, we shall enter somewhat more at large into it.

It is now twenty years since his Majesty became possessed of an unmixed breed of Merino sheep.—Some had indeed before been procured through Portugal, from the provinces of Spain bordering on that kingdom. These however had the defect (which was common to all former importations, both into this country, and other parts of Europe) of being a jumble of different breeds, or *cavanas*; whereas the perfection of the wool required that they should consist of one particular breed, preserved in

the highest possible state of purity.—His Majesty was therefore anxious to procure specimens from some flock which enjoyed a high reputation in Spain. It may not be improper to introduce here the account given by Sir Joseph Banks, of the manner in which this establishment is kept up in that country.

A considerable part of Estremadura, Leon, and the neighbouring provinces of Spain, is appropriated to the maintenance of the Merino flocks, called by the Spaniards, Trashumantes, as are also broad green roads, leading from one province to the other, and extensive resting-places, where the sheep are baited on the road. So careful is the police of the country to preserve them, during their journeys from all hazard of disturbance or interruption, that no person, not even a foot passenger, is suffered to travel upon these roads while the sheep are in motion, unless he belongs to the flocks.

The country on which the sheep are depastured, both in the southern and the northern parts, is set out into divisions, separated from each other by landmarks only, without any kind of fences: each of these is called a Dehesa, and is of a size capable of maintaining a flock of about a thousand sheep, a greater number, of course, in the south country, where the lambs are reared, and fewer in the north country, where the sheep arrive after the flock has been called.

Every proprietor must possess as many of these in each province as will maintain his flock. In the temperate season of winter and spring, the flocks remain in Estremadura, and there the ewes bring forth their lambs in December. As soon as the increasing heats of April and May have scorched up the grass, and rendered the pasturage scanty, they commence their march towards the mountains of Leon, and after having been shorn on the road, at vast establishments called Esquileos, erected for that purpose, pass the summer in the elevated country, which supplies them with abundance of rich grass; and they do not leave the mountains till the frost of September begin to damage the herbage.

A flock in the aggregate is called a Cavana; this is divided into as many subdivisions as there are thousands of sheep belonging to it; each sheep, besides being sear-marked in the face with a hot iron when young, is branded after every shearing, with a broad pitch brand, generally of the first letter of the name of the proprietor, and each subdivision is distinguished from the rest, by the part of the sheep's body on which this mark is placed.

By the laws of the Mesta, each Cavana must be governed by an officer called Mayoral; for each subdivision of a thousand sheep, five shepherds and four dogs are appointed. Some of these inferior shepherds obtain the office of Rabadan, the duty of which is to give a general superintendance under the controul of the Mayoral, also to prescribe and administer medicines to the sick sheep. At the time of travelling, and when the ewes are yeaning, one or two extra shepherds are allowed for each thousand sheep.

The number of Merino sheep in Spain, is estimated by Burgoyne at 6,000,000; these of course must be attended by 30,000 shepherds, and 24,000 dogs at ordinary times, and they find occasional employment for 5 or 10,000 additional persons in the seasons of lambing, and of travelling.

In their journey, each subdivision is attended by its own shepherds and dogs, and kept separate as far as may be from all others. The duty of the dogs is to chase the wolves, who are always on the watch when the sheep are upon the road, and are more wily than our foxes; they are taught also, when a sick sheep lags behind unobserved by the shepherds, to stay with and defend it, till some one returns back in search of it. There are besides in each subdivision about six tame weathers, called Mansos; these wear bells, and are obedient to the voice of the shepherds, who frequently give them small pieces of bread; some of the shepherds lead, the Mansos are always near them, and this disposes the flock to follow.

Every sheep is well acquainted with the situation of the Dehesa to which its subdivision belongs, and will at the end of the journey go straight to it, without the guidance of the shepherds: here the flock grazes all the day under the eyes of the attendants; when the evening comes

comes on, the sheep are collected together, and they soon lie down to rest; the shepherds and their dogs then lie down on the ground round the flock, and sleep, as they term it, under the stars, or in huts that afford little shelter from inclement weather; and this is their custom all the year, except that each is allowed, in his turn, an absence of about a month, which he spends with his family; and it is remarkable, that the families of these shepherds reside entirely in Leon.

The shepherds who came with his Majesty's flock, were questioned on the subject of giving salt to their sheep; they declared that this is only done in the hottest season of the year, when the sheep are on the mountains; that in September it is left off; and that they dare not give salt to ewes forward with lamb, being of opinion that it causes abortion.

It is scarcely credible, though it appears on the best authority to be true, that under the operation of the laws of the Mesta, which confide the care of the sheep to the management of their shepherds, without admitting any interference on the part of the proprietor, no profit of the flock comes to the hands of the owner, except what is derived from the wool; the carcases of the culled sheep are consumed by the shepherds*, and it does not appear that any account is rendered by them to their employers, of the value of the skins, the tallow, &c.; the profit derived by a proprietor from a flock, is estimated on an average at about one shilling a head, and the produce of a capital vested in a flock is said to fluctuate betweeen five and ten per cent.

The sheep are always low kept. It is the business of each Mayoral, to increase his flock to as large a number as the land allotted to it can possibly maintain; when it has arrived at that pitch, all further increase is useless, as there is no sale for these sheep, unless some neighbouring flock has been reduced by mortality below its proper number; the most of the lambs are therefore every year killed as soon as they are yeaned, and each of those preserved is made to suck two or three ewes: the shepherds say, that the wool of an ewe, that brings up her lamb without assistance, is reduced in its value.

At shearing time the shepherds, shearers, washers, and a multitude of unnecessary attendants, are fed upon the flesh of the culled sheep; and it seems that the consumption occasioned by this season of feasting, is sufficient to devour the whole of the sheep that are draughted from the flock. Mutton in Spain is not a favourite food; it is not in that country prepared for the palate as it is in this; we have our lamb-fairs, our hog-fairs, our shearling-fairs, our fairs for culls, and our markets for fat sheep, where the mutton, having passed through these different stages of preparation, each under the care of men, whose soil and whose skill is best suited to the part they have been taught by their interest to assign to themselves, is offered for sale; and if fat and good, it seldom fails to command a price by the pound, from 5 to 10 per cent dearer than that of beef. In Spain, they have no such sheep-fairs calculated to sub divide the education of each animal, by making it pass through many hands, as works of art do in a manufacturing concern, and they have not any fat sheep markets that at all resemble ours: the low state of grazing of Spain ought not therefore to be wondered at, nor the poverty of the Spanish farmers: they till a soil sufficiently productive by nature, but are robbed of the reward due to the occupier, by the want of an advantageous market for their produce, and the benefit of an extensive consumption: till the manufacturing and mercantile parts of the community become opulent enough to pay liberal prices, the agricultural part of it cannot grow rich by selling.

That the sole purpose of the journeys taken annually by these sheep, is to seek food in places where it can be found, and that these emigrations would not be undertaken, if, either in the northern or southern provinces, a sufficiency of good pasture could be obtained during the whole year, appears a matter of certainty. That change of pasture has no effect upon their wool, is clear, from all the other experiments tried in other countries, and in Spain also;

* The shepherds on discovering the drift of the questions put to them on this head, said, that in settling the wages of the shearers and washers, at the Esquileos, allowance is made for the mutton with which they are fed.

also; for Burgoyne tells us, that there are stationary flocks, both in Leon and Estremadura, which produce wool quite as fine as that of the Trashumantes.

Through an application made by Lord Auckland, five rams and thirty-five ewes were obtained, of the flock known by the name of Negrette, considered one of the purest in Spain.—His Majesty paid the most laudable attention to preserve this breed in perfect purity, and prevent any foreign admixture; and the result seems to have been, that the wool remained as completely good, as it was at the first importation. The dealers, at first, viewed it with suspicion, merely, it would appear, from the circumstance of its being produced at home, and an apprehension that it might have some secret defect, not manifest to the senses. These prejudices however gradually vanished before repeated evidence.—It appears moreover, that by a succession of crossing, of Spanish with British sheep, wool may be produced scarcely distinguishable from the best Spanish wool. It is not, however, till the fourth cross, that it arrives at this perfection. The following is stated to be the ratio in which the improvement goes on.

The first cross of a new breed gives to the ram half of the lamb's blood, or	50 per cent
The second gives . .	75
The third	87½
The fourth	93¾

The fifth, we suppose, would come still nearer; and the advance would thus go on in a continually diminishing ratio, always approaching the original standard, without ever absolutely coming up to it.

Dr Parry, an eminent physician of Bath, who appears to have particularly devoted himself to the cultivation of wool, has given some curious observations respecting the various mixtures and modifications of these breeds, for which, however, we must refer our readers to the work itself.

The great objection to this breed seems to be the inferiority of the carcase; an inferiority which, though not universally admitted, seems yet established by a great weight of evidence. In this country, where the value of the carcase is so much greater than that of the fleece, this is a very serious consideration, since the loss on the one would probably more than counterbalance the gain on the other. There seems reason however to think, that by a judicious blending of the two races, the carcase may be brought to suit the English market, without the fleece suffering. This circumstance however, threatens to retard considerably the extension of the new breed. We are afterwards presented with several letters addressed to the author by Sir James Montgomery and General Robertson of Lude, which give an idea of the capacity of these sheep to stand our more northern climate. The result of their observations seems to have been favourable. Sir James placed them, with some others, upon a range of hills from 70 to 1800 feet high. There they continued healthy, and one of them was noted as the best *Snow-breaker* of the whole flock. Gen. Robertson considers them as equally hardy, and sets still greater value upon them. Nay, such is the conviction of their hardiness, that Mr Mal. Laing has taken a flock of them to Orkney, where it is supposed they will answer extremely well; as in a situation so remote from markets, the fattening of the carcase is a very subordinate consideration. Here their inferiority in that respect, as well as the attachment of the breeders to former habits, seem likely, for a long time, to impede their general use.

A memorable era in the history of Merino sheep in this country has been formed by the present received by his Majesty from the Spanish government, in gratitude for the liberal assistance recently afforded them. The following particulars of this affair are given by Sir Joseph Banks:

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The sheep lately presented to his Majesty are of the Cavana of Paular, one of the very finest in point of pile, and esteemed also above all others for the beauty of carcase. In both these opinions, Mr Lasteyrie, a French writer on sheep, who lived many years in Spain, and paid diligent attention to the Merino sheep, entirely agrees; he also tells us, that the Cavana of Negrete, from whence the sheep imported by his Majesty, in the year 1791, were selected, is not only one of the finest piles, but produces also the largest carcased sheep of all the Merinos. Mr Burgoyne agrees with him in asserting, that the piles of Paular, Negrete, and Escurial, have been withheld from exportation, and retained for the royal manufactory of Guadalaxara, ever since it was first established.

The Cavana of Paular consists of 36,000 sheep; it originally belonged to the rich Carthusian Monastery of that name, near Segovia; soon after the Prince of the Peace rose into power, he purchased the flock from the Monks, with the land belonging to it, both in Estremadura and in Leon, at a price equal to twenty French francs a head, 16s. 8d. English. All the sheep lately arrived are marked with a large M. the mark of Don Manuel.

The number sent from Spain to the King was 2000, equal to two sub-divisions of the original Cavana: to make the present the more valuable, these were selected by the shepherds from eight sub divisions, in order to choose young, well shaped, and fine woolled animals. This fact is evident, from the marks which are placed on eight different parts of the bodies of the sheep now at Kew.

The number embarked was 2,214; of these, 214 were presented by the Spaniards to some of his Majesty's Ministers, and 427 died on the journey, either at sea, or on their way from Portsmouth to Kew. His Majesty was graciously pleased to take upon himself the whole of the loss, which reduced the royal flock to 1573; several more have since died. As the time of giving the ram in Spain is July, the ewes were full of lamb when they embarked, several of them cast their lambs when the weather was bad at sea, and are rendered so weak and infirm by abortion, that it is much to be feared more will die, notwithstanding the great care taken of them by his Majesty's shepherds. A few have died of the rot. This disease must have been contracted by halting on some swampy district, in their journey from the mountains to the sea at Gijon, where they were embarked, as one sheep died rotten at Portsmouth; there is every reason however to hope, that the disease will not spread, as the land on which they are now kept has never been subject to its ravages, being of a very light and sandy texture. P.171.

This volume suffers somewhat from the want of tables of contents, and from several other defects of arrangement, arising probably from the author's inexperience, but which we hope to see corrected in a subsequent edition.

II. British Georgics. By James Grahame. 4to. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

MR Grahame's poetry has, for a long time, been familiarly known to the public; nor is this the first time that we have had occasion to introduce it to their notice. Their opinion as to its general merits is likely to be pretty much fixed. We conceive, therefore, that we shall be rendering them a more acceptable service, as well as one better suited to the nature of our miscellany, by presenting them early with a brief analysis and occasional specimens of it, than by delaying till we can form an elaborate estimate of its comparative merits.

The title of *Georgics* sufficiently intimates the work to relate to the operations of farming. Mr Grahame, however, though this has been a favourite study with him, does not make it his principal object to convey information with regard to the mysteries of that art. He aims to amuse, more than to instruct; to embellish, rather than to illustrate. He directs a particular attention to the situation and manners of the Scottish peasantry; to those

those customs and amusements which are now rapidly decaying, but which his attachment to that form of society with which they are connected, leads him to look back upon with regret.

This work, like Spenser's Calendar, or like Mr Grahame's own Rural Calendar, is divided into twelve parts, each of which relates to one month of the year, and details the operations to be performed, the scenery exhibited, and the sports and festivals then celebrated.

January, as the first month, naturally begins the series. The author, after a general enunciation of his subject, begins an address to Night, which appears to us very poetical.

Hail, Night! pavilioned 'neath the rayless cope,
I love thy solemn state, profoundly dark;
Thy sable pall; thy lurid throne of clouds,
Viewless, save by the lightning's flash; thy crown,
That boasts no stary gem; thy various voice,
That to the heart, with eloquence divine,
Now in soft whispers, now in thunder speaks.
Nor undelightful is thy reign to him
Who wakeful gilds, with reveries bright, thy gloom,
Or listens to the music of the storm,
And meditates on Him who sways its course:
Thy solemn state I love, yet joyful greet
The long-expected dawn's ambiguous light
That faintly pencils out the horizon's verge.

This introduces the account of the mirth and joyful welcome of New Year morning. Our author then proceeds to the few agricultural operations which this season admits of.—He begins with the guarding of fences, and what he says upon this point may form a pretty correct specimen of his manner of treating the *business* part of his subject.

Throughout this month
Much it imports your fences to survey;
For oft the heifers, tempted by the view
Of some green spot, where springs ooze out, and thaw
The falling flakes as fast as they alight,
Bound o'er the hedge, or at neglected gaps,
Burst scrambling through, and widen every breach.
A stake put timely in, or whinny bush,
Until the season come, when living plants
May fill the vacant space, much harm prevents.
Some husbandmen deem fences only formed,
To guard their field from trespass of their own
Or neighbour's herd or flock; and lightly prize
The benefits immense which shelter brings.
Mark how, within the shelter of a hedge,
The daisy, long ere Winter quits the plain,
Opens its yellow bosom to the sun.
A hedge full grown, if with a hedge-row joined,
Or circling belt, the climate of your field
Improves, transmutes from bleak and shivering cold
To genial warmth; no graduated scale
Is needed to demonstrate this plain truth,
Obvious as true; for there a vivid green
Tinges your early sward, there lingers long,
When winter winds have blanched the neighbouring lee.
Some fences tend but little to abate
The biting cold;—the wall, unless around
A narrow field, or raised of towering height,
But small degree of sheltering warmth affords.
It is by artificial calm that fields
Are warmed; and walls but slightly check
The sweeping blast. The liquid air is ruled
By laws analogous to those which sway
The watery element.

Our author next proceeds to the grand

grand characteristic of this season; the fall of snow and the striking change which this phenomenon produces on the aspect of nature. He then takes occasion, somewhat boldly, to enter the lists with Thomson, in describing a shepherd losing himself in the storm. The termination, however, is different, since, instead of perishing, he reaches his cottage at length in safety. The labours of the season are then resumed; the driving of manure, and the care of providing food and shelter for the different domestic animals. After this follows the description of a frosty morning, which may be pleasing to our readers.

Ruddy is now the dawning as in June,
And clear and blue the vault of noontide sky:
Nor is the shining orb of day unfelt.
From sunward rocks, the icicle's faint drop,
By lonely river side, is heard at times,
To break the silence deep; for now the stream
Is mute, or faintly gurgles far below
Its frozen ceiling; silent stands the mill,
The wheel immoveable, and shod with ice.
The babbling rivulet, at each little slope,
Flows scantily beneath a lucid veil,
And seems a pearly current liquified;
While, at the shelvy side, in thousand shapes
Fantastical, the frost-work domes uprear
Their tiny fabrics, gorgeously superb
With ornaments, beyond the reach of art;
Here vestibules of state, and colonnades,
There Gothic castles, grottos, heathen fanes,
Rise in review, and quickly disappear;
Or thro' some fairy palace fancy roves,
And studs, with ruby lamps, the fretted roof;
Or paints with every colour of the bow
Spotless parterres, all freakt with snow-white flowers,
Flowers that no archetype in nature own;
Or spreads the spiky crystals into fields
Of bearded grain, rustling in autumn breeze.

This naturally leads to a description of the amusements of skaiting and curling. He then goes under the domestic roof of the peasant, and describes the occupations of it at this season:

A faithful portrait, unadorned
Of manners lingring yet in Scotia's vales.

He notices particularly the reading disposition of the Scottish peasants, and takes occasion to recommend national instruction, and to inveigh against those who have opposed its extension into a neighbouring country.

February now succeeds; the river ice breaks, and some faint symptoms appear, of approaching spring. Our author now recommends the labours of the plough, and particularly points out the best mode of bringing under culture lands formerly sterile. He then hails the increasing symptoms of Spring:

How sweet, when winter's roughest mood is o'er,
The first note of the lark! How beautiful
The crocus shooting leafless through the ground
Its simple floweret, prized because it blows
The harbinger of Spring! To me more sweet
The first song of the lark, though briefly thrilled,
Than all the summer music of the groves;
More beautiful to me the vernal bud
Than all the odour-breathing flowers of May.

The bees now sometimes begin prematurely to venture forth, and the poet advises a supply of food which may relieve them from that necessity. He then strongly recommends the planting of willow, with an ennumeration of the uses to which its twigs may be put.

March next succeeds, the appearances of which are nearly the same as those of the preceding month, only more strongly marked. All the operations

rations of sowing, ploughing, harrowing, &c. are busily carried on.—Our author particularly recommends the practice of paring and burning, as well as the use of fire in general.—The garden, poultry court, and apiary, afford materials for some observations.

April brings with it the sowing of barley and the lopping of hedges.—Mr G. condemns, we think justly, the barbarous practice of reducing the last to mere stumps, in expectation of a second growth. He censures also the use of hawthorn alone, and advises a mixture of various plants suited to the same purpose. The verdant shade of this season seems favourable to courtship; hence our author is led to describe a penny wedding. The music on this occasion calls forth the following tribute to the memory of Gow.

The blithe strathspey springs up, reminding some
Of nights, when Gow's old arm, (nor old the tale)
Unceasing, save when reeking cans went round,
Made heart and heel leap light as bounding roe.
Alas! no more shall we behold that look
So venerable, yet so blent with mirth,
And festive joy sedate; that ancient garb
Unvaried, tartan hose and bonnet blue,
No more shall beauty's partial eye draw forth
The full intoxication of his strain,
Mellifluous, strong, exuberantly rich!
No more, amid the pauses of the dance,
Shall he repeat those measures, that in days
Of other years, could soothe a falling prince,
And light his visage with a transient smile
Of melancholy joy,—like autumn sun,
Gilding a sere tree with a passing beam!
Or play to sportive children on the green
Dancing at gloamin hour, or willing cheer,
With strains unbought, the shepherd's bridal day.

May comes next, and presents the farmer with clover fields. Our author recommends that these should be cut down, and employed in stall feeding. Although, however, he approves of this system as a farmer, he laments it as a poet, and regrets the times of old, when

every hill-side, every lea
And broomy bank, was vocal with the notes
Of rustic pipe, or rudely chanted rhymes,
Responsive echoed wild from herd to herd,
Tending their charge of mingled sheep and kine.
And still there may be seen, on Scotia's braes,
The shepherd boy, with horn, and club, and dog,
Couch'd on the chequered plaid, and, at a side
His little turf-built hut, with boughs o'erlaid,
Wherein are placed, from sudden showers secure,
The life of Wallace wight, with goodly store
Of ballads old and new, which oft he cons.
And thus in pleasing solitude he spends
His harmless, not unprofitable hours,
Till, by his brazen dial warned, he drives
Homeward at noon his flock.

O simple times
Of peaceful innocence, fast giving way
To trade's encroaching power!

Mr G. now treats of draining and the clearing of moss. The last subject calls to recollection the number of wild fowl which are dislodged from the now cultivated fields. This leads by comparison to another, on which our author is ever prone to expatiate. As this passage is, we think, in Mr Grahame's best style, and contains some very pathetic passages, we shall transcribe a large part of it

These tribes, exiled, another resting place
Adapted to their wants, soon find; but man,
When forced his dwelling place to leave, the fields,

Which

Which he and his forefathers ploughed, and seek,
Alas! to find some other home of peace,
Where he may live a tiller of the ground,
He seeks in vain; sad the reverse which he
And his are doomed to prove!—no choice is left
But exile to a foreign shore, or worse
To darksome city lane. Behold the band
With some small remnant of their household gear
Drawn by the horse which once they called their own,
Behold them take a last look of that roof,
From whence no smoke ascends, and onward move
In silence; while each passing object wakes
Remembrances of scenes that never more
Will glad their hearts;—the mill, the smiddy blaze,
So cheerful, and the doubling hammer's clink
Now dying on the ear, now on the breeze
Heard once again

. . . . . .

But soon thou wilt forget
The chearful fields: not so the infant train,
Thy playmates gay; not so the exiles old,
Who thought at last, below yon churchyard elms,
Now fading from their view, to lay their heads
In peace; they, old and young, ne'er will forget
Their former happy home. Oft from their high
And wretched roof they look, trying, through clouds
Of driving smoke, a glimpse of the green fields
To gain, while, at the view, they feel their hearts
Sinking within them. Ah! these vain regrets
For happiness, that now is but a dream,
Are not their sorest evil: no! disease
(The harvest of the crowded house of toil)
Approaches, withering fast the opening bloom
Of infant years:—As wild flowers, which the hand
Of roaming botanist, from some sweet bank,
Remote in woodland solitudes, transplants
To his rank garden mould, soon droop the head,
And languish till they die: so, pining, sink
These little ones.

June, the month of midsummer, is now ushered in. The poet begins by describing the deep repose of its noon. He recommends a pause from labour during the intensity of its heat, and advises rather to rise in the morning, which at this season is so fresh and beautiful. This is not a busy month, yet it presents the occupations of weeding and hoeing. Mr G. while he approves generally of these operations, claims an exemption for some plants of an aromatic and balsamic nature, which are usually classed with weeds. He then proceeds to the more gay and cheerful employment of haymaking. In complaining of the intensity of the heat, he regrets the loss of that ample shade which was afforded by the ancient forests of Scotland, and laments that the pride of Ettrick and of Cheviot should be now cut down. The change has certainly injured the country in point of picturesque beauty; yet we suspect that, in almost every other respect, it must be considered as an improvement.

July presents nearly the same general features as the preceding month. The poet here employs himself chiefly in describing the various circumstances relating to the culture of bees, for which this month is peculiarly favourable. He takes occasion, at the end, to recommend cold bathing, and the cold affusion in fevers.

August and *September*, being the harvest months, may be supposed to afford ample subject for the poet.—He has not entered so minutely as we should have expected, into the moral accompaniments of this season. The migration of Highland shearers, a circumstance peculiar to this country, forms the most prominent object, and cer-

certainly an interesting one. This too is the sporting season, to which the author occasionally alludes, though not with approbation. September concludes with a description of the kirn, or harvest home.

October presents a variety of miscellaneous circumstances. First, potatoes are to be taken up; then the ground is to be prepared for wheat; and, lastly, that grain to be sown.—Horses may be best purchased at this season, as their defects are most easily seen. This too is the best season for planting; in treating of which, Mr G. takes occasion to reprobate the pine tribe as the bane of all rural beauty. In answer to the plea, that they present an aspect of verdure, even in winter, he exclaims:

Verdure! O word abused! Does that dark range,
Dingy and sullen, sable as the cloud
That lours on Winter's brow, deserve the name
Of verdure?—lovely hue! that makes yon field
Of wheaten braird smile chearful 'mid the gloom
Of autumn's close, and threats of muttering storms,
To eyes unprejudiced by Fashion's law.
Morepleasing far the leafless forest scene,
Whether beneath the storm it undulate
A deep empurpled sea, or tranquil rest
In moveless beauty, while the frosty power
Adorns each spray and turf with fleecy plumes.

The month closes with the celebration of Hallowe'en.

November is marked by the symptoms of winter's approach. Great care must be taken of cattle and sheep, which are liable to suffer from the decaying year. The gloomy and hazy weather now gives rise to the appearances of the *ignis fatuus*, or *Will o' the wisp*. The withered appearance of the grass, unless in the vicinity of water, gives rise to some remarks on irrigation.

At length "bleak *December* comes, and shuts the scene." Sleet and snow begin to fall, and the redbreast seeks the habitations of man for shelter.—The chief occupations of the labourer must now be within doors, and of these Mr G. gives a description at some length. He laments that those who might have it in their power to mitigate the hardships of the peasant's lot, should now all repair to the city. Then surveying the various species of reigning gaiety, gaming, the fashionable drama, and fashionable music, he contends for the superiority of rural amusements. This naturally leads to consider those which are resorted to in order to disperse the gloom of this season. Of these the most remarkable is Hoogmanay, and the rural masquerade by which it is celebrated.—Few of our readers probably have forgot the time when this was to him the merriest night in all the year, and they will be pleased to find its varied scenes painted by Mr Grahame. The poem concludes with a description of the new year morning and some pious reflections suggested by it.

A considerable number of notes are appended to the volume, which are chiefly employed in adducing authorities in support of the agricultural practices recommended in the text.

New Works Published in Edinburgh.

THE State papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler, Knight Banneret. Edited by Arthur Clifford, Esq. To which is added, a Memoir of the life of Sir Ralph Sadler, with Historical Notes, by Walter Scott, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. 5*l.* 5*s.* Large paper, 3 vol. 4to. 8*l.* 8*s.*

Fables and Satires, with a preface on the Esopian fable. By Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. 2 vols. 8vo. 15*s.*

The Edinburgh Review No. 29.

Scottish

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

DR Cook, of Lawrence Kirk, who wrote on the resurrection of Christ, has nearly ready for the press, a History of the Reformation, in two large quartos. From the indefatigable research and known talents of the author, much is expected : he has detected many errors and false quotations in Hume, the historian ; and the literary world may look for a full and distinct account of that important event, with an exposition of the causes that led to the Reformation, &c.— Dr Cook is the son of the Professor of that name of St Andrews.

Sir John Sinclair has addressed, to a number of respectable farmers in different districts, a letter to the following purport :

Several of my most respectable friends in the agricultural line, and Sir Joseph Banks in particular, have strongly inculcated the idea, that it is a duty incumbent on a Scottish president of an English board, to draw up a treatise on the system of husbandry adopted in Scotland, by means of which, the farmers of that country are enabled, in extensive tracts, to pay double the rent for the land they cultivate, compared to land of a similar quality and description in England ; and in his communication to me upon that subject, Sir Joseph adds, " that agriculture has derived, is deriving, and will derive more benefits from Scottish industry and skill, than has been accumulated since the days when Adam first wielded a spade."

When thus called upon, in a manner so flattering to the agricultural skill and industry of my countrymen, it is impossible for me not to obey the summons ; more especially as I am deeply impressed with the idea, that the introduction of the simple, economical, and judicious system of husbandry adopted in Scotland, would double the value of many districts in England, and would render the British empire independent of other countries for food, and for a variety of other most essential articles.

I have to request, therefore, that you will have the goodness to favour me with your assistance in carrying on so useful an undertaking ; and for that purpose, that you would be pleased to transmit to me, as speedily as the circumstances of the case will admit of it (the sooner the more desirable,) full answers to the subjoined queries. As soon as the treatise which I propose to draw up is printed, I shall have the pleasure of transmitting a copy of it to you, with many thanks for your friendly and public-spirited assistance in so important an inquiry.

The queries are as follow :

1. What may be the size of the farm you occupy, in Scotch or English acres ?

2. What may be the nature and quality of the soil and sub-soil ?

3. How near is the farm situated to any town or village ; to any navigable river ; or to the sea ?

4. What may be the number of fields into which it is divided ; or the average size of each ?

5. What the rotation of crops, and the average-produce of each crop ?

6. What the number of farm servants, married and unmarried ; and the wages and other emoluments they receive ?

7. What the average number of persons, occasionally employed, in other operations about the farm ?

8. What the number of work-horses, and the expence of maintaining them ?

9. What the number of other stock kept on the farm ?

10. What the number of ploughs and carts ; and whether any waggons are used on it ?

11. Is there a threshing-mill ; and is it wrought by horses, wind, or water ?

Are there fanners ; and how are they wrought ?

12.

12. What is the rent of the land *per* Scotch or English acre?

13. Is the farmer liable to any additional burden, for land-tax, assessment for the poor, stipend to the minister, or salary to the schoolmaster; and to what amount?

14. What do you consider to be the best sizes for arable farms, in different districts, according to the capitals of which different farmers may be possessed; and why do you think such sizes preferable?

15. What sums, on an average, may it require, to stock such farms; and what may be the average expense of the different articles?

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

MR Lambert, who lately travelled through Lower Canada, and the United States, has begun to print an account of his Observations on the present State of those interesting Countries.—His work will make three volumes octavo, and will be illustrated with a variety of engravings, from drawings made on the spot.

Sir William Ousely has made considerable progress in a work, which consists of the Accounts of Alexander the Great, which are to be found in Eastern writers.

The general Collection of Voyages and Travels, in twenty-eight volumes, corresponding with the British Essayists, will be ready in a few days.

We are authorised to mention that the late Marquis of ——, wrote a series of Letters to his son on every topic of Education; and that the work will, without delay, be given to the world.

Some copies of the original 4to edition of Mr Barlow's fine poem of the Columbiad, have been imported from America, by Mr Raymond, of Pall Mall, and are to be had at Four Guineas in boards. The volume taken altogether is one of the most elegant that ever issued from the press.

A second journey through the Southern part of Spain, has been recently performed by Mr Robert Semple; in which he visited several important places, not noticed in his former work.—He is about to publish the Observations made on this second journey. The work will be embellished by a variety of plates, illustrative of the Costume and Manners of the Inhabitants of several parts of the Peninsula.

Captain Henderson has in the press, An Account of the British Settlement of Honduras; together with Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Mosquito Indians.

The Rev. Mr Dibdin, has just completed the first volume, of his edition of Ames's and Herbert's Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain; and it will make its appearance in December.

Mr Surr's new novel, named the Romance of the Times, will appear about Christmas.

The Rev. W. Ward, of Diss, has in the press, the first volume of the Fulfilment of the Revelation, or Prophetic History of the Declension and Restoration of the Christian Church.

A work which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to lovers of the fine arts, is in considerable forwardness. It will consist of thirty engraved portraits of some of the females most distinguished at the present day for beauty, rank, and fashion. It is intended to appear in five parts, and is to be entitled, Beauties of the Reign of George III. The portraits are painted by Mrs Mee, and will be engraved by artists of the first eminence. They will be accompanied with biographical accounts, forming together a most magnificent folio volume.

A Collection of Tales, selected and translated from the works of Wieland, Schiller, Meissner, and other celebrated German writers, in three volumes small octavo, will speedily make their appearance.

The magnificent work, entitled Picturesque Tour of Constantinople, and the shores of the Bosphorus, by M. Melling, architectural draftsman, and the Sultana Hadidge, sister of the Emperor Selim III. is intended to form twelve parts. Four of these have already appeared. This production has been honourably distinguished by the Committee of Arts, and has also received particular notice in the reports of the National Institute on the progress of the fine arts.

POETRY.

Poetry.

VERSES

Written in the year 1786, *when the celebrated* ROBERT BURNS *had bid farwell to his native Country, and was about to emigrate to Jamaica.*

" Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
" And waste its sweetness on the desert air." GRAY.

HAIL, sweetest bard! sae lately ken't,
Now formaist on the Thistley bent,
Thy artless notes ding a' in prent,
They gar ane glow'r;
In raptures wi' them aft I've spent,
A happy hour.

When Winter wi' his drouket pow
Howls whistlen o'er the witter'd knowe,
And roaren mak's the burn to rowe;
The frantic form
Thou paints, my fancy soon taks lowe
And rides the storm.

When smiling Spring, wi' lilies crown'd,
Strews her white daisies thick around,
The woodlands ring, I catch the sound
From every tree;
From glen to glen I skip and bound,
And follow thee.

I follow thee, and fondly stray
Where rosy summer, blyth and gay,
Half naked 'mang the tedded hay,
In mirth and glee,
Dances and sports the hours away,
And sings wi' thee.

And when thou hails, at dewy morn,
The warbler on the spangled thorn,
The winding path and yellow corn,
On wand'ring Ayr,
Away, sweet bard, wi' thee I'm borne,
I know not where.

'Neath yon ag'd Elm at noon I ly,
Doon's bonnie waters wimplin' by,
There mark thy Muse unrivalled fly
By haunted streams,
Catching the glow that from the eye
Of beauty beams.

And when in sober mantle clad
Sweet Evening comes, celestial maid,
I trace thee to the lowly shed,
The peaceful cot,
Where Cherubs crown the Patriarch's head,
And bless the spot.

Or catch the strains thy fancy pours,
When fairy bands at moon-light hours
Frisk frae yon mould'ring roofless tow'rs
In gowns sae green,
To strew the cottar's path wi' flow'rs,
At Hallowe'en.

Or when Tam's drouth sae ill to slocken,
His vera hindmost mite had brocken,
And on his beast, the beast sat rocken,
Through mirk and mire,
The clouds in fury 'round him bocken,
Hail, rain, and fire.

The tempest ragen through the wood,
And roaren in the rising flood,
Auld Cloots himsel' in merry mood
Whisken before him,
To right and left, fiends yellen loud
In triumph o'er him.

And Spunkie in the mosses blinken,
Spectres in dizens round him jinken,
And warlocks to their doxies winken,
The Coof to flee,
Safe's man thou'd scaur the hardiest thinken
What drinkers' dree.

Ye tuneful nine, frae moors and fells,
(For there sweet Poesy aft dwells,)
Gae fetch a wreath o' heather-bells,
And vi'lets blue;
Twine gowans in't, and row't in ells
'Round Robin's brow.

O! Fortune, smile and kiss him yet!
Down wi' his sails tho' they be set,
If worth can e'er thy favour get,
Or catch thine e'e,
Or tears can plead, thou'll never let
Burns owr'e the sea.

Poor Scotia on the barren wild
Sits weeping o'er her darling child,
Neglected, friendless, starv'd and toil'd,
'Gainst want nae shield,
Forc'd for to seek some climate mild,
Some warmer bield.

Adown the hawthorn blossom'd vale
The lily white, the primrose pale,
May waste their fragrance on the gale,
And drop unseen,
But ah! can suffering merit fail
To find a frien'.

Shall BURNS, immortal, matchless chiel',
Yon sunny heights nae langer speel,
Nor braes, whare he has pip'd sae leel,
And Orpheus-like,
Could charm a' nature round to feel
His music strike.

The

The shipwreck'd boy benumb'd and wet,
Has oft again to life been het,
The slender bark's no aye owre-set
When ocean roars;
May his not find some harbour yet
On these bleak shores.

Ye Embro' lads *, sae deep in skill,
Ye hae the art his ail to kill,
Your kindness kirsten'd wi' a gill
Might gi'et the fling,
And yet gar ilka shaw, and hill,
Melodious ring.

It cannot sure attach to you,
To skreen his laurels frae the dew,
Shed then your beams around him now,
Your heat impart;
And foil the storm that would subdue,
An honest heart.

Haste wipe the tear frae Scotland's e'e,
O! keep her dautet bairn a wee,
Sic native worth out owr'e the sea
Maun ne'er be hurl'd,
Rin, hap your Poet coziely,
And brag the world.

E—v—le. *A Caledonian.*

THE JUBILEE.

A New Song.

By G. Scott.

BRITONS! hail the auspicious day,
Sacred to our sov'reign's sway;
Heav'n-born loyalty display,
On this glorious Jubilee.

Queen of Isles, with proud applause,
Bless thy king, revere the laws;
Dauntless still, maintain thy cause,
Vengeance, death, or victory.

Ours the country, ours the king,
Warriors stern, and patriots keen,
Freedom's standard still is seen
Streaming o'er our heads, to flee.

See Europa's blasted plains,
Hear her widows, hear her swains,
Wail their fate, and clank their chains,
Curse the load of slavery.

Heroes of the Northern Isle!
Crush the rude Usurper vile,
Cause th' insulted slave to smile,
Bless thy generosity.

Strike Napoleon's blood-stain'd throne,
Bid the patriot-spark be blown,
Think the Nation's wrongs thine own,
And they shall be—shall be free.

Conquering under George's reign,
Shall *we* grace a Tyrant's train?
Shall our battles be in vain?
Soul of Nelson!—can it be?

Gen'rous to a *stranger's* woe,
Kindling with the *patriot's* glow,
Britons to their country owe,
Honour and security.

Be a hungry *brother* fed,
Be the down-cast mourner glad,
Bid the shiv'ring wretch be clad,
Set the groaning prisoner free.

So shall Britons hail the day,
Sacred to their Sovereign's sway;
Geniune loyalty display,
Bless the glorious Jubilee.

SONG.

OH! sweet curl'd the head of theblue rol-
ling wave,
As we sail'd from our dear native shore;
The hills of Old England had sunk in the
wave,
When the storm and the tempest did roar,
On thy dark rocky coast, Labradore!

Three days and three nights roar'd the
tempest of heaven,
And loud howl'd the wave to the shore!
Our unfurl'd sails to the tempest were
given,
As we beat on thy coast, Labradore,
On thy bleak barren coast, Labradore!

Our ensign revers'd to our mizen we
hoist.
But who was could pity or save?
Our signal of woe was soon ceased by the
blast,
And carried away on the wave,
And carried away on the wave.

Our guns too were loaded and fir'd, but in
vain,
For who the sad signal could hear!
The lightning's wide flash seem'd to laugh
at our pain,
And the thunder to mock at our fear,
And the thunder to mock at our fear!

'Twas then that our houses to our mem'ry
return'd,
And all that to man can be dear;
But our woes in the roar of the billow
were drown'd,
And the wave from our cheek wash'd the
tear,
And the wave from our cheek wash'd the
tear.

Each mast, the rude blast by the board has
now ta'en,
And the seamen Heaven's aid now implore,
And grasp for assistance, and grasp, but in
vain,
As they sink in the billows hoarse roar,
As they sink on thy coast, Labradore!

The

* The Scotch Nobility and Literati.

O higher, still higher, rose the rude wave
to heaven,
O louder the tempest did roar!—
Now many brave seamen unburied are driven,
And toss'd on thy coast, Labradore,
On thy storm-beaten coast, Labradore!

The tempest to thunder and blow now
does cease,
And the rough-rolling ocean to roar;
Their souls are safe moor'd in that haven
of peace,
Where storms cannot fear any more,
Nor thy cold frozen coast, Labradore!

Glasgow. *R. G.*

The Captive Negro.

SWEET western breeze that gently waves,
The branches of this mountain shade,
Beyond yon crimson'd sea that laves
My country's shore, thou'st haply stray'd.

Rich, mingling with thy balmy breath,
Methinks I feel my native air;
That thought will soothe the pangs of death,
Which now my inmost vitals tear.

Full twenty springs have brought their
bloom,
And usher'd autumn's mellow glow,
Full twenty winters chilling gloom
Have autumn's sweetest flow'rs laid low.

Since last my native fields I view'd,
Since last a friendly voice I heard,
Since Afric's sands my tears bedew'd,
And bath'd the feet of Christians fear'd.

A lovely maiden blest my arms
In all the pride of blooming youth,
Her innocence and artless charms
Were grac'd by modest love and truth.

Scarce fifteen moons their silv'ry beams
On lonely vale or grove had shed,
Had sparkl'd in the rippling streams,
Or foam from mountain torrents bred.

When on our coast a Christian band,
To hunt their fellow creatures flew;
They seiz'd me, while with ruthless hand
My babe before my eyes they slew.

And as it writh'd and scream'd in pain,
Uplifted on the bloody spear,
They laugh'd, then coolly crush'd its brain,
And mock'd the frantic parent's tear.

Each setting sun my tears flow fast,
Each morning brings no joy for me,
My days in toil and stripes are pass'd,
My nights in pain and misery.

The fiery west that gilds yon spires,
May tinge with flame some kindred eye,
Perhaps my noble aged sire's,
Who heaves for me the bursting sigh.

How canst thou, Christian, mercy crave,
From that great Pow'r thou call'st thy
God?
Who crush the Negro to the grave,
With stern Oppression's iron rod.

Thou rack'st the Negro's soul with pangs
Far sharper than his body feels.
When venom from the serpent's fangs
Shoots through his veins and life soon steals.

The serpent's wound is bliss to thine,
Its victim's pains and woes soon end,
Thy wound brings ling'ring torture fine,
'Tis thine to sever friend from friend.

'Tis almost o'er, of life the dream;
Too much to bear has almost ceas'd;
My tears and blood no more shall stream,
The captive now shall be releas'd.

M. R. E.

To the Shade of Ossian.

THOU of Morven's race renown'd,
O Hero Bard! whose harp has rung
Symphonious to thy tuneful tongue,
That by the magic of its sound
Charmed the cloud-born ghosts around,
Who with bold hand the deep toned
strings,
Struck as thou sung'st the strife of kings;
While Scotia's sons, thy strains to hear,
Hung round thee leaning on the spear,
Saw in thy energetic strain,
The fight wherein themselves had fought,
Their minds by strong description
wrought,
A triumph knew again.
While rose in song the battle plain,
Where Fingal, like an angry god,
Resistless in his terrors strode,
And strew'd the field with hostile slain!
Or lower'd thy lofty tone and sung
"The heaving breasts of love:"
Then o'er the chords thy fingers hung,
Fearing each harsher sound to move.
As rose the measure plaintive, slow,
And seemed to know the tale of woe *,
The tragic lay each soul ingrost,
And in soft sympathy was lost,
The warrior's pride so high before.
Then struggled from each manly breast,
The sigh too full to be suppress,
Each face a gaze of sorrow wore.
And oft was turned aside the head,
In private, Pity's tear to shed,

* It is needless to remind the readers of Ossian, that his love tales are almost all tragical.

Or

Or to the fair Malvina's ear
Sung how thy darling Oscar fell †,
I see thee to the mind appear
Upon the mournful theme to dwell,
In tears the lover's sorrows flow,
A father's tearless agony
Vindictively beams from thine eye.
A smile shines sternly thro' thy woe!

Thy Oscar falls!—alone he stood!
On earth the bleeding Hero lyes;
Yet by himself revenged he dies,
Spreads round him streams of traitor blood!

Verses by JOHN JOHNSTON *of* CURRIE-WATER.

THE dew hung glist'ning on the thorn,
The birdies sang frae every bough,
And sweetly rose the vernal morn,
When first, my Jean, I met wi' you.

I mind the place, yon daisied lee,
Where a wee burnie wimples near,
There first you owned your love to me:
And ay sinsyne the spot's been dear.

The lammies loupet on the lee,
Frae 'mang the broom the lintie sang,
The cuckoo answered frae the tree,
Wi' love and joy creation rang.

It was na' wealth, it was na' kin,
That ruled us on our wedding day,
Love did our courtship first begin,
And still, sweet power! has borne the sway.

What tho' we're poor, we've honest been,
And still had something yet to spare,
And blest between ourselves, my Jean,
Sae what on earth can we wish mair.

When toil is o'er, tho' banes be sair,
On wings of love I hamewatd flee,
Transported if I can but share
One hour with my sweet babes and thee.

What will we leave them, when we're gane,
Nae goud nor gear frae us they'll claim,
We'll leave them what's mair worth, my Jean,
We'll leave them an unspotted name.

† See Temora, Book I.

ELEGIAC LINES,

To the Memory of the late Mrs Green of Sheffield.

"How many stand
"Around the death-bed of their dearest friends,
"And point the parting anguish."
THOMSON.

'TIS past. Stern Death has struck the fatal blow,
That frees thy struggling spirit from its clay;
Which loosed at length from long experienced woe,
To realms ethereal wings its joyful way.

Sad was thy passage through this vale of tears,
Severe thy trials, but thy soul resigned,
And though deep sorrow mark'd thy lingering yeass,
Serene submission tranquillized thy mind.

Bright were thy prospects in life's opening morn,
Hope beamed her cheering radiance o'er thy heart;
But early thou, of every comfort shorn,
Wast doomed with each fond cherished hope to part.

Soon were thy fancy's fairy visions fled,
Too soon affliction taught thy soul to know;
That only in the mansions of the dead,
The wearied spirit could forsake its woe.

If o'er the prostrate clay, so lately left,
That gentle spirit haply hovers near;
Oh! sooth thy mourning friends, who, thus bereft,
O'er thy loved relics shed the frequent tear.

Breathe consolation to each grief-fill'd breast,
That still indulges unavailing woe;
Bid them reflect that beatific rest,
Succeeds thy thorny bitter path below.

Bid them look forward to that blissful time,
When, purified by Heaven's chastising rod;
Your souls shall meet in that extatic clime,
"Where all the poor in heart behold their God."

Cupar, Fife. *W. M. W.*

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

PERSIA.

IT is with great pleasure we have to state, that the amicable relations betwixt Great Britain and the Persian Court have been restored, and that a preliminary treaty has been signed, which will be highly advantageous to the British interests in India. The following article from Tæhran, dated May 1. however, contains some particulars relative to this transaction, of so extraordinary a nature, that we are at a loss to reconcile them with the well-known good sense and judgment of the Governor General; and we have no means of ascertaining with what truth such a statement has been given.

"Mr Morrier, private secretary to Sir Harford Jones, the British minister at this court, sets out, in a few days, for England, with a copy of a preliminary treaty, concluded on the 15th March, between England and Persia. We have nothing more now to fear from French influence; and notwithstanding the unfavourable aspect of affairs upon our first arrival in Persia, every thing has been achieved that could have been expected under the most favourable circumstances. In April 1808, Sir H. Jones arrived at Bombay, charged with a mission from his own to this court. The Governor-general of India, Lord Minto, had previously deputed General Malcolm up the gulf of Persia, for the same purpose. The general sailed from Bombay after he received intelligence of the arrival of the king's ambassador in India, and three days previous to the arrival of the latter at Bombay. There, from motives of delicacy, Sir Harford Jones awaited himself the issue of General Malcolm's mission, unwilling to clash authorities, and with the perfect approbation of the Governor-general, who, however, told him he had no controul over his departure. On the 12th of August, Sir H. Jones received a letter from Lord Minto, pointing out the erroneous system of measures pursued by General Malcolm, his conviction that the latter would be obliged to leave Persia, and begging Sir H Jones to follow the dictates of his own discretion. Accordingly, on the 12th September, Sir H. Jones sailed from Bombay, and arrived at Bushire on the 12th of the following month. He immediately notified his arrival as his majesty's envoy to the Persian ministry. While waiting for the answer, he received a letter from the Governor-general, directed to him at Bombay, requesting him to suspend his departure. When he received this letter, he had not only sailed from India, but had actually commenced his negociations in Persia. It was therefore impossible for him to obey, in any shape, Lord Minto's letter. On the 17th of December, Sir H. Jones set off from Bushire, for the capital, a journey of 700 miles. Nothing could equal the distinguished honour and respect with which he was treated. On the road, he received a letter from the king of Persia, declaring his majesty's desire to see him immediately, and requesting him to expedite his journey to the capital. On the eve of his departure from Schyraz, Sir H. Jones received a second letter from Lord Minto, dated 29th October, by which he suffered a period of 36 days to elapse, without giving Sir H. any instructions whatever.

"This dispatch required that Sir Harford, in whatever situation the letter should find him, should immediately retire from the Persian territories. It likewise informed him, that Gen. Malcolm was coming up the gulf with a body of troops, to take forcible possession of the island of Karack. Unfortunately, this latter intelligence reached Schyraz six and thirty hours before the receipt of Lord Minto's letter. The dismay and confusion occasioned by this report, it is impossible to describe. While the Persian ministry were utterly at a loss to reconcile the actual appearance of the king's envoy at Persia, in a pacific character, with the hostile proceedings of the governor-general, it must be confessed that it required some exertion to get

get our envoy out of the scrape. Sir Harford, however, overcame all difficulties, and he set off for Ispahan. Here fresh reports were succeeded by letters from General Malcolm himself, specifying the day he would actually leave Bombay. Sir H. Jones had again to go through scenes, similar to those which took place at Schyraz, and indeed he had almost insurmountable difficulties to contend with. Gen. Gardanne, the French ambassador, was still at Tæhran, making every possible exertion to prevent Sir Harford Jones's approach. Messengers were hourly expected from France, with intelligence that all the king of Persia's proposals to the government had been complied with. General Malcolm, if not actually arrived, might be within sight of the coast, and Sir Harford Jones found himself at a distance of 240 miles from the seat of government, surrounded by a set of men, who could delay his departure for Ispahan as long as they pleased, and who were not only able, but willing, to take any advantage of the awkward predicament in which he stood. A second time he removed all difficulties, and recommenced his journey to the capital. He arrived there in seven days, and Gen. Gardanne left Tæhran the day before he entered it. On the 17th February, three days after our arrival, he was presented to the king, who received the envoy most graciously, and on the 15th March, the preliminary treaty was signed, sealed and exchanged. The non-departure of the French charge d'affaires occasioned some delay in the transmission of intelligence to India. All was now settled. Gen. Gardanne had left the country; his charge d'affaires had sent off his baggage, after having actually solicited the interference of the English ambassador, in some pecuniary matters, respecting him and this goverment; in short, all that could be wished for, or hoped for, was done, when, on the 22d ult. a dispatch arrived from Lord Minto, dated the 30th of January, positively commanding the envoy to quit the Persian territories without a moment's delay. Lord Minto, by the same dispatch, divests Sir Harford Jones of his function (his power to do which must be supposed to be unquestionable,) and informed him, that his bills would be refused in India, and those already paid charged to his personal debit.

"A letter was also transmitted to the Resident at Bushire, disavowing Sir Harford Jones's public character, with strict orders that it should be immediately forwarded to the king of Persia. Had he had any option left, Sir Harford would have thought himself bound in duty to withhold this dispatch from the Persian ministry, but Lord Minto's measure of refusing payment to his bills left him no choice. No time, therefore, was lost in communicating the intelligence to the king; and had the latter consented to the ambassador withdrawing himself, the French influence had been again established in Persia. Fortunately, the king saw it in the light of an insult to himself, as well as to the king of England, and would not hear of Sir Harford's departure, but told him his treasury was at his service, and that he was determined to abide by the treaty. He has in the mean time sent to England Meerza Abdul Hassan, as his vakeel, or charge d'affaires, with a formal complaint against the India government, and Mr Morrier is accompanied by that Persian gentleman. Matters must remain as they are till the return of the vakeel and Mr Morrier."

It appears by accounts from Persia, that the urgency of the French agents at that court to obtain several settlements on the frontiers, and to secure certain advantages for their merchants, to the exclusion of those of every other nation, first opened the eyes of the ministers to the real designs of the French, and induced them to add their influence to that of Sir Harford Jones to counteract their measures. The most minute circumstances of Bonaparte's perfidy towards Spain, and its royal family, have been laid before the king, who has expressed his decided abhorrence thereof.

INDIA.

Holkar, it appears, is become so necessitous, as to offer to transfer a part of his hereditary possessions to Scindea for a stipulated sum. He has, however, declared that he will never part with his family jewels, and the presents made him by the native princes during his prosperity.

The resident in Guzerat appears to have brought all matters in question between Mulhar Row and that court into

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a train of accommodation. The Arab corps which were reported to be in motion to the northward, to support that chieftain, have in consequence been dismissed, and returned to their homes. The idea of Holkar's having kept up a communication with some of the refractory chieftains is still believed; but his inability to subsidize their forces, occasioned the recal of their Vakeels, and the peaceable dispositions of their troops.

The second son of the late Tippoo Sultan died a short time since: his funeral, which was of the most pompous description, was attended by the principal Mahommedan inhabitants of Bengal.

CEYLON.

Some accounts have been received from Ceylon which state that the dissensions among the natives had subsided, and that a number of the weaker party had been sold, together with their families, to the piratical states of Borneo.—The king of Candy has made some new military regulations, which promise to be of public utility. It is said that some French agents, from the isle of Bourbon, have lately been on a secret mission to that court; but that the king had dismissed them, with a declaration that he was determined not to extend his foreign connections. The discipline and good conduct of the British troops on this island are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation by the governor. Mutual confidence is restored between the English and the natives on the frontiers; and the commercial communications are not interrupted.

AMERICA.

On the 18th of August, the Africaine British frigate arrived in Hampton Roads, Virginia, having on board Francis James Jackson Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. He landed at Annapolis on the 4th of September;—and immediately proceeded to Washington, where, on the 11th, he was received by the Secretary of the Government as successor to Mr Erskine.

All the letters agree in stating, that the negociation with Mr Jackson will not commence until the meeting of congress, which is appointed for the first Monday in November. Some delays will necessarily arise after that date. The appointment of the committees, and the necessary preliminary business will occasion the lapse of nearly a week, and it is not usual for the president to transmit his message to the legislative assemblies, until these matters have been deliberately arranged.

The French or democratic party in America, are indefatigable in their efforts to produce a war between Great Britain and America. They seem apprehensive that Mr Jackson's instructions may be of such a nature as may lead to the restoration of harmony between the two countries, and they endeavoured, by the most unfounded assertions and the most scurrilous abuse, to inflame the mob against him, and to urge them to commit some act of violence; and they succeeded so far as to procure the burning of his effigy on the beach, in his sight. If the American government should be influenced by any thing like a similar feeling, all hopes of an amicable arrangement must vanish. We hope, for the sake of both countries, that this is not the case; but the decided preference which has upon all occasions been shewn to France, is not calculated to excite any sanguine expectations of a favourable issue to the negociations.

Another question has arisen in America respecting British deserters. Several seamen having deserted from L'Africaine frigate, they were apprehended at Baltimore by Mr Sheriff Hunter, at the instance of Mr Wood, the British Consul, and committed to prison.—On the 5th Sept. they were brought up by Habeas Corpus before the chief justice, who decided, that deserters from British vessels ought not to be arrested under authority of the American government, for the purpose of delivering them up to the officers of the British government, and they were accordingly discharged.—The case excited great interest; the court was crowded, and the deserters were carried off in triumph by the populace.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

The negocations for peace, which have been carried on at Altenburg, and which have been so long protracted, have been at length brought to a conclusion.—The

treaty

treaty was finally ratified and exchanged at Vienna on the 14th of October, by M. Champagny and Count Urbna; —but no particulars of it were allowed to transpire till Bonaparte's arrival at Fountainbleau, on the 26th, when a copy was sent to the Arch-Chancellor, to be presented to the Senate. It appeared in the *Moniteur* on the 29th. It will be seen from its terms that it is extremely humiliating and disadvantageous to Austria.—Being an important official document, we give it at length.

Treaty of Peace between France and Austria.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, &c.

Having seen and considered the treaty concluded, determined, and signed at Vienna, on the 14th of this month, by the Sieur Nompere de Champagny, our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in virtue of the full powers to that end given him by us, and the Prince John of Lichtenstein, Marshal of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, equally provided with full powers, which treaty is of the following tenor:—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, Mediator of the League of Switzerland; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, being equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the war which has arisen between them, have resolved to negotiate forthwith a definitive treaty of peace, and for that purpose have appointed us their Plenipotentiaries, namely—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, the Sieur Jean Baptiste Nompere, Count de Champagny, Duke of Cadore, &c. and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Prince John of Lichtenstein, Knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, &c.

Who, having previously exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. There shall, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, be peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively, for ever.

II. The present peace is also declared to be common to his Majesty the King of Spain, his Majesty the King of Holland, his Majesty the King of Naples, his Majesty the King of Bavaria, his Majesty the King of Wirtemberg, his Majesty the King of Saxony, and his Majesty the King of Westphalia, his most eminent Highness the Prince Primate, their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Berg, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duke of Wurtzburg, and all the Princes and Members of the League of the Rhine, the allies, in the present war, of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine.

III. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, cedes, as well for himself, his heirs and successors, as for the Princes of his House, their heirs and respective successors, the principalities, lordships, domains, and territories herein after-mentioned, and also all titles which may accrue from the possession of the same, and all properties, whether manorial, or held by them under an especial title, lying within the said territories.

1. He cedes and transfers to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to form a part of the League of the Rhine, and to be placed at his disposition, for the interest of the Sovereign of the League:—

The territories of Saltzburg and Berchtolsgaden, that part of Upper Austria, situated on the further side of a line running from the Danube, at the village of Straas, therein comprehending Weissenkirch, Wedersdorff, Michelbach, Greist, Muckenhoffen, Helst, and Jedina; thence in the direction of Schwandstadt, the town of Schwandstadt on the Aller, and thence ascending along the bank of that river, and the lake of the same name, to the point where the lake touches upon the territory of Saltzburg.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall only retain, in property, the woods belonging to the Saltz Camber-Go, and forming

forming part of the manor of Mondsee, with liberty to cut and carry thence the brushwood, but without enjoying any right of sovereignty upon that territory.

2. He also cedes to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, the county of Goritia, the manor of Montefalcone, the government and city of Trieste, Carniola, with its dependencies on the Gulf of Trieste, the circle of Willach, in Carinthia, and all the territories lying on the right bank of the Saave, from the point where that river leaves Carniola, along its course to where it touches the frontiers of Bosnia, namely, a part of provincial Croatia, six districts of military Croatia, Fiume, and the Hungarian Littorale, Austrian Istria, or the district of Castua, the islands depending on the ceded territories, and all other territories, howsoever named, upon the right bank of the Saave; the middle stream of the said river serving as the boundary between the two states.

Lastly, the lordship of Radzuns, lying in the Graunbunderland.

3. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the King of Saxony, the territory of Bohemia depending upon and included in the territory of the kingdom of Saxony, namely, the parishes and villages of Guntersdorf, Tauhantranke, Gerlochsheim, Lenkersdorff, Schirgiswuld, Winckle, &c.

4. He cedes and makes over to the King of Saxony, to be united to the duchy of Warsaw, the whole of Western or New Gallicia, a district round Cracow, on the right bank of the Vistula, to be hereafter ascertained, and the circle of Zamose, in Eastern Gallicia.

The district round Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula, shall, in the direction of Podgorze, have for its circumference the distance from Podgorze to Wieliczka. The line of demarcation shall pass through Wieliczka, and to the westward touch upon Scawina, and to the eastward upon the Bock, which falls into the Vistula at Brezdegy.

Wieliczka, and the whole of the territory of the Saltpits, shall belong in common to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Saxony. Justice shall be administered therein in the name of the municipal power. There shall be quartered there only the troops necessary for the support of the police, and they shall consist of equal numbers of those of both nations. The Austrian salt, from Wieliczka, in its conveyance over the Vistula, and through the duchy of Warsaw, shall not be subject to any toll duties. Corn of all kinds, raised in Austrian Gallicia, may also be freely exported across the Vistula.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and his Majesty the King of Saxony may form such an arrangement, with regard to these boundaries, as that the San, from the point where it touches upon the circle of Zamose, to its confluence with the Vistula, shall serve as the line of demarcation between both states.

5. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in the easternmost part of Gallicia, a tract of territory containing a population of 400,000 souls, the city of Brode being nevertheless not therein included. This shall be amicably ascertained by Commissioners on the part of both empires.

IV. The Teutonic Order having been abolished in the states of the League of the Rhine, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the name of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Anthony, abdicates the Grand Mastership of that order in his states, and recognises the dispositions taken with regard to the property of the order, locally situated out of the Austrian territory. Pensions shall be assigned to those who have been on the civil establishment of the order.

V. The debts funded upon the territory of the ceded provinces, and allowed by the states of the said provinces, or accruing from expences incurred for their administration, shall alone follow the fate of those provinces.

VI. The provinces which are to be restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall be administered for his behoof, by the Austrian constituted authorities, from the day of exchanging the ratification of the present treaty, and the imperial domains, wheresoever situated, from the 1st of November next. It is nevertheless understood, that the French army in this country shall take, for their use, whatever articles cannot be supplied by their magazines for the subsistence of the troops and the wants of the hospitals, and also whatever shall be necessary for the conveyance

veyance of their sick, and the evacuation of their magazines.

An arrangement shall be made between the high contracting parties respecting all war contributions, of whatever denomination, previously imposed on the Austrian provinces occupied by the French and allied troops; in consequence of which arrangement, the levying of the said contributions shall cease from the day of the exchange of the ratification.

VII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages to give no obstruction to the importation or exportation of merchandise into and from Austria by way of the port of Fiume; this, nevertheless, not being construed to include English goods or manufactures. The transit duties on the goods thus imported or exported shall be lower than upon those of all other nations, the kingdom of Italy excepted.

An inquiry shall be instituted to ascertain whether any advantages can be allowed to the Austrian trade in the other ports ceded by this treaty.

VIII. The titles of domains, archives, plans, and maps of the countries, towns, and fortresses ceded, shall be given up within two months after the period of the ratification.

IX. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engages to discharge the yearly interest, arrears, and capitals, invested in securities of the government, states, bank, lottery, or other public establishments, by subjects, companies, or corporate bodies in France, the kingdom of Italy, and the grand duchy of Berg.

Measures shall also be taken to completely liquidate the debts of Mont St Theresa, now Mont Napoleon, at Milan.

X. His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages to procure a full and complete pardon for the inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg, who have taken a part in the insurrection, so that they shall not be prosecuted either in person or property.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria equally engages to grant a full and complete pardon to those inhabitants of the territories of Gallicia, of which he returns into possession, whether civil or military public officers, or private individuals, who have taken part in the levying of troops, or the formation of judicial or municipal administrations, or in any other proceeding whatsoever, during the war, which inhabitants shall not be prosecuted in their persons or property.

They shall have permission, during a period of six years, to dispose of their properties, of whatever description they may be, to sell their estates, even those that have been considered inalienable, such as *fidei commissa* and *majoratus*, to leave the country, and to carry with them the produce of these sales, in specie, or effects of any other description, without paying any other duty for the same, or experiencing any difficulty or obstruction.

The same permission, and for the same period, shall be reciprocally allowed to the inhabitants and landholders in the territories ceded by the present treaty.

The inhabitants of the duchy of Warsaw, possessing landed estates in Austrian Gallicia, whether public officers or private individuals, shall enjoy the revenues thereof, without paying any duty thereon, or experiencing any obstruction.

XI. Within six weeks from the exchange of the present treaty, posts shall be erected to mark the boundaries of Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula. For this purpose, there shall be nominated Austrian, French, and Saxon Commissioners.

The same measures shall be adopted, within the same period, upon the frontiers of Upper Austria, Saltzburg, Willach and Carniola, as far as the Saave. The thalweg (stream) of the Saave shall determine what islands of that river shall belong to each power. For this purpose, French and Austrian Commissaries shall be nominated.

XII. A military convention shall be forthwith entered into, to regulate the respective periods within which the various provinces restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall be evacuated. The said convention shall be adjusted on the basis, that Moravia shall be evacuated in fourteen days; that part of Gallicia, which remains in possession of Austria, the city and districts of Vienna, in one month, Lower Austria two months, and the remaining districts and territories,

territories, not ceded by this treaty, shall be evacuated by the French troops and those of their allies in two months and a half, or earlier, if possible, from the exchange of the ratifications.

This convention shall regulate all that relates to the evacuation of the hospitals and magazines of the French army, and the entrance of the Austrian troops into the territories evacuated by the French or their allies; and also the evacuation of that part of Croatia, ceded by the present treaty to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

XIII. The prisoners of war taken by France and her allies from Austria, and by Austria from France and her allies, that have not yet been released, shall be given up within 14 days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

XIV. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, guarantees the inviolability of the possessions of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in the state in which they shall be, in consequence of the present treaty.

XV. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognises all the alterations which have taken place, or may subsequently take place, in Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

XVI. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desirous to co-operate in the restoration of a maritime peace, accedes to the prohibitory system with respect to England, adopted by France and Russia, during the present maritime war. His Imperial Majesty shall break off all intercourse with Great Britain, and, with respect to the English Government, place himself in the situation he stood in previous to the present war.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall observe, with respect to each other, the same ceremonial, in regard to rank and other points of etiquette, as before the present war.

XVIII. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within six days, or sooner, if possible.

J. B. NOMPERE DE CHAMPAGNY.

JOHN PRINCE of LICHTENSTEIN.

We have ratified, and hereby ratify the above treaty, in all and every of the articles therein contained; declare the same to be adopted, confirmed, and established; and engage that the same shall be maintained inviolable.

In confirmation whereof, we have hereto affixed our signature, with our own hand, being countersigned and sealed with our imperial seal.

Given at our imperial camp at Schoenbrunn, Oct. 15. 1809.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,

CHAMPAGNY, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

H. B. MARET, Minister Secretary of State.

Certified by us,

The Arch-Chancellor of State,

EUGENE NAPOLEON.

Such is the definitive treaty of peace concluded between France and Austria. It appears that the cessions of Austria divide themselves principally into three parts; those to the sovereigns of the Rhenish league generally; those to Bonaparte; and those to the king of Saxony individually.

To one of the first of these, the king of Bavaria, she resigns Saltzburg and a portion of Austria, extending on the Danube from Passau to the vicinity of Lintz.—Bonaparte acquires for himself but little territory: further to extend his limits is, he knows, to weaken his strength; but the possession of the coast of the Adriatic being a great object to the furthering his designs against Great Britain, he very wisely retains it, and has therefore reserved Fiume and Trieste, with the whole of the country to the south of the Saave, till that river enters Bosnia—And to the last, a few villages in Bohemia, and (to be united to the Duchy of Warsaw), the whole of Western Gallicia, extending from the frontiers of Silesia, to the Bog, together with Cracow, and a district round it in Eastern Gallicia. Saxony will thus become a power of the first magnitude.—The interests of Russia have been but little consulted in the treaty, a loose cession of as much territory in Eastern Gallicia as will comprise 400,000 souls, is all she obtains for her base subserviency to the general conqueror. There are not wanting some indi-

indications of the discontent of Russia at these pacific arrangements.

Of the more painful of the stipulations wrung from the Emperor Francis, in relation to external politics, is that by which he acknowledges the sovereignty of Joseph Bonaparte, to whose elevation to the crown of Spain it was nevertheless not in his power (after peace was made) to oppose any formidable obstruction; and with regard to this country, there is an article which stipulates the co-operation of the emperor of Austria in procuring a maritime peace, and for that purpose, prohibits his intercourse with England.—This last article is more offensive in its form than prejudicial in its effects; for after the surrender of Fiume and Trieste, a correspondence between Austria and this country would have been no very easy matter, even if it had not been prohibited by treaty. In place of giving up the Tyrol to a prince of the house of Austria, that country is still to remain annexed to the kingdom of Bavaria. A provision, however, is made that Bonaparte shall procure a "complete and full pardon" for her brave inhabitants.

Amidst all the losses which Austria has sustained, all the varied events of the last continental war, one thing is indisputable, that the Austrian armies have never been completely defeated. The victories of Bonaparte in the campaign will not bear a comparison with his former atchievements, nor can he with justice inscribe on the triumphal arch he has erected at Paris to commemorate his exploits, in the same line with Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena, the victories of Echmul and Wagram. In a military point of view, Bonaparte returns with less glory to France than ever before accompanied him. He leaves behind him a numerous hostile army, unbroken in spirit, and high in discipline; and he takes with him the mortifying feeling of one defeat sustained, and the guilt of a false military step, which, had it not been for great local advantages, would have gone far to have cost him his army. He has acquired territory from Austria; he may have forced her to make considerable concessions as the price of peace; but neither so extensive, nor are those concessions so humiliating, as he had previously boasted to the world that he would extort. Not long before the commencement of hostilities, he vauntingly proclaimed that he would reduce Austria to a condition in which she would never more disturb the peace of the continent; yet he has left in her possession an army of 200,000 men, besides an armed levy *en masse*. Soon after his entrance into Vienna, he explicitly declared his intention of severing Hungary from Austria, by offering her what he calls independence and a king; yet the sceptre of Francis still sways that ancient realm. His haughty, insulting and menacing language toward the princes of the house of Austria sufficiently indicates, that, if they still hold a place amongst the sovereigns of Europe, it is not his clemency, but his want of power, which has suffered them to preserve their dignities. And judging from the immense works constructed at Vienna, Bonaparte had at one time little intention of speedily evacuating that portion of his Majesty's dominions; yet, as soon as a war contribution is paid, the French troops are to be drawn from the capital and from Austria Proper.—From these facts it is most certain, that the Austrian war has not closed in a manner either fatal to the hopes of Europe, or gratifying to the wishes of the tyrant who meditates its entire subjugation. Austria is still left a substantive power, and what is more than all, France has learned, all Europe has learned, that the subjects of that monarchy glow with loyalty to their sovereign, and are ready at all times to arm in his cause. Austria is confident in herself, since she has beheld the zealous devotion of her subjects; and France will learn to respect her, now she has proved that she cannot separate the people from their country and their lawful monarch. The age is now past in which the French were able to precede their campaigns by sowing civil dissensions, under the pretence of giving liberty to the subject, and obliging governments to peace who were represented as the advocates of eternal war. The real author of continental wars is now discovered: in the presence of French armies the people see only bands of robbers; and in their own subjugation only the miseries of extortion, conscription, and grinding despotism.

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

The following is an abstract of the treaty between Russia and Sweden, signed at Frederickshamn, on the 17th of September 1809.—

"The King of Sweden binds himself to promote the conclusion of peace between Sweden, France, and Denmark, by the negociation now going forward.

The King of Sweden promises *to adhere to the continental system*, with such modifications as shall be more particularly stipulated in the negociation which is about to be opened between Sweden, France, and Denmark. Meanwhile he engages, from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, to order that the ports of the kingdom of Sweden *shall be closed, both to the ships of war and merchantmen of Great Britain*, with the exception of the importation of salt and colonial productions, which habit has rendered necessary to the people of Sweden.—The Emperor of Russia promises to consent to every modification which his allies may consider just and fit to be admitted in favour of Sweden, with respect to commerce and mercantile navigation.

The King of Sweden, for himself and his successors, renounces, in perpetuity, in favour of Russia, all his rights and titles to the governments hereafter specified, which have been conquered from Sweden by Russia in the present war,—Kymenagard, Nyland and Tavastchus, Abo and Bjorneborg, with the isles Aland, Savolax and Corelia, Wasa, Uleaborg, and part of west Bothnia extending to the river of Tornea.

The sea of Aland, the gulf of Bothnia, and the rivers of Tornea and Muonio, shall hereafter form the frontier between Russia and Sweden. The nearest islands at an equal distance from the main land of Aland and Finland shall belong to Russia, and those which are nearest to the Swedish coast shall belong to Sweden. The most advanced points of the Russian territory at the mouth of the river of Tornea, shall be the isle of Bjorken, the port of Renteham, and the peninsula on which the town of Tornea stands. The frontier shall then be extended along the river Tornea to the confluence of the two branches of that river, near Kengis. It shall then follow the course of the river Muonio, passing in the front of Muonioniska, Muonio Orsreby, Palajoens, Rultane, Enoutekis, Kelottijorsoi, Paitiko, Nunnaka, Rannula, and Kilpisjaure to Norway. In the course of the rivers Tornea and Muonio, such as it has been described, the islands situated to the east of the Thalwag shall belong to Russia, and those to the west of the Thalwag to Sweden.

Within four weeks after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, the troops of Russia shall evacuate West Bothnia, and repass the river Tornea.

All the prisoners of war, made on either side, and all the hostages delivered during the war, shall be restored in mass, and without ransom.

The Fins now in Sweden, and the Swedes now in Finland, to be at liberty to return into their respective countries, and to dispose of their property, without paying any duty on removal, or any other impost.

There shall henceforth be a perpetual oblivion of the past, and a general amnesty for those whose opinions may have rendered them suspected or liable to punishment.

The titles, domains, archives, &c. and the plans and charts of fortresses, towns, and territories, devolved to Russia, including the charts and papers in the Surveyor's Office, to be delivered up within six months, or at the latest within one year.

All sequestrations which may have been placed on the property or revenue of the respective inhabitants of the two countries, and the public establishments therein situated, to be removed.

The subjects of either of the contracting parties, to whom inheritances may fall in either of the states, may take possession of the same, and enjoy them under the protection of the laws.

The duration of the treaty of commerce between the contracting parties being limited to the 17th (29th) Oct. 1811, the Emperor of Russia consents not to reckon its interruption during the war; and that the said treaty shall continue in force until the 1st (13th) of February 1813, with respect to every thing not contrary to the dispositions of the commercial manifesto issued at St. Petersburg January 1. 1809.

The Fins shall have the power of importing from Sweden, ore, smelted lime, stones for building, smelting furnaces, and, in general, all the other productions of the soil of Sweden. In return, the Swedes may export from Finland, fish, corn, cloth, pitch, planks, wooden utensils of all kinds, wood for building, and, in general, all the other productions of the soil of the grand duchy. This traffic shall be re-established and maintained to the 1st (13th) of October 1811, precisely on the same footing as it was before the war.

The annual exportation of 50,000 tschetwerts of corn, purchased in the ports of the gulf of Finland, or of the Baltic, belonging to Russia, is granted to the King of Sweden free of the export duty. Years of scarcity, in which the exportation shall be prohibited, are excepted; but the quantity in arrear, in consequence of such order, may be made up, when the prohibition shall be removed.

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With respect to salutes at sea, the two contracting parties agree to regulate them on the footing of perfect equality between the two Crowns.

Few observations occur to us upon the above treaty. — The second and third articles that succeed the introductory matter, may engage some attention.— By the first of these it appears, that the mediation of the Emperor of Russia is to be employed to obtain a peace between the king of Sweden, the emperor of the French, and the king of Denmark; but it is manifest from previous circumstances, that one of the objects of the coalition of these four powers will be our exclusion from the Baltic Sea. From the second it will be observed, that this favourite purpose is contemplated in the present arrangements. We are there told that " his majesty the king of Sweden promises to adhere to the Continental system, with such modifications as shall be more particularly stipulated in the negociation which is about to be opened between Sweden, France, and Denmark." The article relating to the British flag and commerce, however, is not so comprehensive in its exclusion as was reported; there being an exception in favour of the importation of salt and colonial produce. Considering the circumstances under which this treaty was negociated, it is, on the whole, as favourable to the weaker state as could well have been expected. The power and territory of Sweden are undoubtedly greatly reduced by this arrangement; but so completely was she at the mercy of her rival, that it is a wonder she was allowed to preserve even the shadow of independence that is left to her.

The loss of territory and population sustained by Sweden in the present war, is thus stated in the foreign journals:—Wismar, six square miles, and 11,000 inhabitants, Pomerania and Rugen, 70 square miles and 70,000 inhabitants, Finland, 3500 square miles, and 700,000 inhabitants. Total, 3576 square miles, and 781,000 inhabitants; or in other words, 1-4th of her whole territory, and 1-6th of her population.

We have no further accounts of the future fate of the late King Gustavus, or his Queen; the former is still confined in the Castle of Gripsholm, the latter at Haga. The new Constitution has been presented to the Swedish Diet. We shall give an abstract of it in our next number.

By accounts from Gottenburgh, of the 7th November, we learn, that Admiral Sir James Saumarez, with his fleet, had arrived at Carlscrona, which had excited strong apprehensions in the government that he meditated an attack on the Swedish ships there, and that they had adopted measures for their defence: That each of the Swedish ships have two or three large guns on the deck, with their muzzles pointed towards the hold, with a view to sink the vessels, should it be impossible to defend them. The suspicion so strongly manifested in these arrangements, appear, however, to be confined to the executive. The people, who have profited by our intercourse and friendship, are disposed to maintain them at greater sacrifices than it is probable the government may consider it prudent to expose them.

FRANCE.

The following account of Bonaparte's journey from Germany to France, is published in the *Moniteur*.

Paris, October 9.

His majesty left Munich on the 22d, at five o'clock in the morning; at four he received intelligence that the ratifications of the treaty of peace had been exchanged at Vienna, between Count Champagny, and the first chamberlain, Count Urbna. At noon his Majesty arrived at Augsburg, and alighted at the residence of the late Elector of Treves. As it was Sunday he attended mass. He supped at Ulm with the Bavarian commissary, Van Gravensoult. His majesty travelled all night, and on the morning of the 23d, at seven o'clock, arrived at the palace of Stutgard, where he passed the whole of the day. After being present at the representation of one of Paesiello's operas, which the King of Wirtemberg caused to be performed by his company, he set out at ten in the evening, and again travelling all night, arrived at ten in the morning at Strasburgh, after having visited by the way, at Radstadt, the family of the Grand Duke of Baden, who was then there. His Majesty left Strasburg at noon, and alighted at Bar, the residence of the lady of Marshal Oudinot. At seven in the evening he passed through Epernay, where he supped, and at nine

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in the morning of the 26th arrived at Fountainbleau.

Both in Germany and France, all those who saw his majesty were of opinion that he never appeared in better health; a circumstance which afforded an agreeable surprise, considering the false rumours that had been in circulation, and to which the journey of Dr Corvisant to Vienna annexed some degree of credit.

An incident of a singular nature has been for a considerable time the subject of rumour in the continental journals. They state, that about the beginning of August, Bonaparte, from extreme fatigue and want of rest, was seized at Schoenbrunn with a fever, accompanied with a violent delirium, which became so serious, as to induce his attendants to send to Paris for the assistance of two eminent physicians. The journalists add, that this circumstance was the cause of considerable delay and hesitation on the part of the Emperor of Austria, in proceeding with the negotiation. Private letters from Hamburgh mention, that the disease with which he was attacked was a *collapse* (some call it an *epilepsy*,) and that he lay for thirty-six hours in a kind of stupor, during all which time, his Marshal of the palace, Duroc, attended him. None but the physicians were admitted to his apartment, and the utmost care was taken to conceal his situation from the army. We are not informed how long this illness lasted, but it is reported on the same vague authority, that an imbecility of mind has been the consequence. The *Moniteur* admits that Dr Corvisant left Paris suddenly to attend his Majesty the Emperor at Vienna; but adds, that his Majesty, when he arrived at Fountainbleau, appeared in perfect health.

A variety of accounts, however, have been received from France, to a late date, which concur in stating that Bonaparte had been affected with a serious illness, and that symptoms of insanity had been perceived:—and his remaining so long at Fountainbleau, without visiting Paris, convince us that there is some truth in these reports.

The Moniteur contains an imperial decree, issued by his majesty on his birth-day, the 15th of August, instituting a new order, to be called the order of the three golden fleeces, and to be specially appropriated to the rewarding of officers and soldiers, whose corps belong to the grand army, and have served with it during three campaigns.—This order is to consist, at the most, of 100 grand knights, 400 commanders, and 1000 knights. The emperor is grand master.—The imperial princes alone obtain admission from birth. The other princes of the blood are only admissible after serving two years in the army, or during one actual campaign. It may be conferred for services deemed worthy of it, on the grand officers of the crown, the ministers, the presidents of the senate, and the immediate descendants of marshals. With these exceptions, none can obtain it but such as have, in different engagements, received three wounds.—The emperor, nevertheless, reserves to himself the privilege of bestowing it upon those who particularly distinguish themselves, by the defence of their colours, being the first to mount a breach, or other splendid atchievements. The memorable 15th of August will be the anniversary of the order.

The following is a more particular list of the French ministers of state who have been created dukes:—

The Minister Secretary of State, Duke of Bassano.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke of Cadore.
The Minister of General Police, Duke of Otranto.
The Minister of Finance, Duke of Gaeta.
The Minister of war, Duke of Veleteri.
The Minister of Justice, Duke of Massa and Carrara.

The following highly interesting, but extraordinary note, we translate from the *Indicateur* of the 30th Sept. published at Bourdeaux:—

PREFECT OF LA GIRONDE.

Bourdeaux, September 25.

The prefect of the department of La Gironde, Chevalier of the Empire, to the mayors of the department.

Gentlemen,—You have received my circular of the 26th August, relative to the Austrian prisoners of war; 100 prisoners, composing the first detachment, will arrive at Bourdeaux the 20th October. You will engage the farmers (soumissionaires) to be there on the same day, because these strangers will be put immediately at their disposal. The circular states, that the government will not interpose between the prisoners and the proprietors. It is, however, indispensable, that the mayor of the commune be a witness to the reciprocal agreement. If he finds that they wish to take advantage of their condition, *i. e.* to obtain their services at insufficient prices, the mayor will be their protector. He will maintain their interest; and, in any case where his representations are ineffectual,

tual, he will give notice to the under Prefects. The clothing and feeding are charges which the proprietor must take on himself. He must, besides, give the prisoners a fixed salary; other prisoners from the same nation have already been placed here, and can convince the proprietors that they are faithful, ingenious, robust, and laborious. Thus, many proprietors have so treated them as for ever to attach them. This is the end to which the proprietors should look; and they can only attain it by treating the prisoners in a manner due to the unhappy. They will do wrong in persuading themselves that they are to be abandoned at discretion. You will exact from the proprietors, who may obtain prisoners, that they give you frequent accounts of their conduct; it will even be proper that you inform yourself, from these strangers, that they are treated with humanity. The proprietors will be discharged from all responsibility for the desertion of any prisoner, provided he immediately give notice to the mayor of the commune, who will, thereupon, give advice to the armed force. For this purpose, the mayor will preserve a list of the prisoners in his commune, descriptive of their persons. If any prisoner fail in his respect for local authorities, or to the proprietor who employs him, the mayor may order him into confinement for 24 hours. The same functionary is bound to denounce to the tribunals, the prisoner who is guilty of any punishable offence. GERY.

ITALY.

On the 19th Oct. the senate of the kingdom of Italy assembled, in virtue of a decree of the viceroy. A dispatch from his imperial Highness was read, announcing several decrees issued at Schoenbrunn, which create 16 new senators, 8 members of the legislature, 6 counsellors of State, 15 counts of the kingdom of Italy, 45 barons, 3 chamberlains of the king, 4 ladies of honour to the queen, several grand dignitaries of the iron crown, and a great number of knights.

The official paper of Milan of the 21st October, contains two decrees, dated Schoenbrunn, October 14. The first is as follows:—

The circle of Villach, Carniola, the provinces of Istria, formerly Austrian, the provinces of Fiume and Trieste, the countries known by the name of the Littorale, the part of Croatia, and all that has been ceded to us on the right bank of the Saave, Dalmatia, and its islands, shall hereafter bear the name of the Illyrian provinces.

The substance of the second decree is; the counsellor of state Duchy is appointed intendant-general of the Illyrian provinces ceded to us by the treaty of Vienna.

Another decree of the 16th October directs, that the kingdom of Italy shall be divided into six military divisions. The first will consist of the division of Agogno, Coni, Lario, and Adda, and the head quarters will be at Milan; the second, of the departments of Melia, Serjo, and Upper Po; the third of the departments of the Mincio, Adige, and Lower Po, head-quarters Mantua; the fourth of the Rene, Rubicon, Panaro, and Crostola, head quarters Bologna; the fifth, of the departments of the Metauro, Muiano, and Trenta, head-quarters Ancona; the sixth, of the departments of the Bocchiglione, Brenta, Piave, Tagliamento, Adriatic Sea, and Paseriano, head-quarters Venice.

NAPLES.

The following is a copy of a decree lately issued by Murat, King of Naples:—

Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies.

Considering that the motives which induced our illustrious predecessor to suppress certain religious orders by the law of the 13th of October 1807, still retain their force with respect to the existing religious institutions—

Considering that the suppression of these orders is imperiously called for from present circumstances, and that it ought to operate not only without prejudice to the individuals who compose them, but even to ameliorate their condition, by allowing them as great a pension as the finances of the state will permit, and proportioned to the property wherewith the effect of this suppression will augment the mass of the national domains—

Upon the report of our ministers of worship, of justice, and of finances, we have therefore decreed, and do decree as follows:—

Throughout our whole kingdom the following religious orders are suppressed:—

The Dominicans, and all the detached monks of their order, the Minorites, the third order of St. Francis, the Minists, the two Carmelite orders, the brethren of St.

Peter

Peter of Pisa, the Servites, and brethren of St John of God, the Trinitarians of Mercy, Spanish and Italian, the Augustins, the Sylvestrians, the Basilians, the Meatins, the Regular Minorites, the Cross-Bearers, the Clerks of the Mother of God, the Bamalites, the Samaschians, and the Priests of St. Roche.

SWITZERLAND.

Several cantons have commenced a strong opposition to a law enacted by the government of Basle, forbidding all persons in office under it intermarrying with persons professing the catholic faith, under pain of forfeiting their right of citizenship. The protestant cantons of Vaud and Zurich, the catholic cantons of St. Galle and Argovie, have declared that this prohibition is contrary to the principles of the act of mediation, and of sound toleration, and have demanded that it should be annulled. On the other side, it has been seen, with great surprise, that several catholic cantons, particularly Schwytz, Underwald, and Soleure, have adopted the Basle system, and declared against mixed marriages. At the late session of the diet, in which this business was discussed, but not determined, the envoy of the canton of Soleure disapproved of the indulgence granted to marriages in the diocese of Constance, the bishop of which is the prince primate of the confederation of the Rhine.

SPAIN.

Seville, September 21.

The following decrees have been issued by the usurper, from the 13th to the 23d of August.

A decree, for suppressing the religious orders, directing every member of these orders to return to his native place, where he shall receive the allowance promised in February.

(This allowance, which was then limited to ten reals, was shortly after curtailed to six, and is probably reduced at present to nought.)

A decree, forbidding them to preach, or to hear confession, until they have obtained fresh licences; they may hold curacies, prebends, &c.

A decree, authorising the bishops to make use of the convents, if wanted, for divine worship.

A decree, to prevent the sale of any part of the property of hospitals or charitable institutions.

A decree, abolishing the class of the grandees, and all titles. His majesty will create a new nobility, and settle the style of address; the present titulars will be allowed to make good their claims, by producing ancient diplomas.

A decree, abolishing all councils, except that of state.

A decree, depriving all placemen of their places, for which they will have to sue again.

A decree, directing no part of the public debt to be considered as such, but what shall have been proved and acknowledged within the term of one month. This includes the *Vales*, which are to be stamped anew.

A decree, enacting that the individuals employed in the royal chapel are comprised in the number of those who are to sue again for the places they hold at present.

A decree, abolishing the tax called Voto de Santiago.

A decree, establishing a central administration of hospitals.

And decrees, suppressing the administration of the post-office, and the boards of trade, mint, and mines.

In consequence of the edict of the religious king, Joseph Bonaparte, in Salamanca, they have made an inventory of the valuable effects of the convents, to the weight of 300 arrobes, among which there is a considerable quantity of the precious metals.

The priest Salgado was commissioned for this purpose; and he has executed his charge so scrupulously, that not a chalice could escape: and in recompense for his services he is appointed to the dignity of bishop of Salamanca.

Siege of Gerona.

Gerona, September 6.

The respectable batteries which were constructed near the cathedral and the other points, opened, on the 28th of last month, a tremendous fire on a large battery which the enemy had erected on the olive ground, which was so roughly handled as to be almost entirely destroyed; and consequently an end was put to the extreme fury with which bombs, grenades, and balls were thrown into the town.

The first was one of the happiest and most festive days which Gerona has experienced during a four months siege. On that day, we saw a succour enter our gates, which our country had procured us at an immense expense, and saw it arrive with a facility truly astonishing; 1250 beasts of burden entered the place, with 2000 quintals of flour, some wine and brandy, sheep, a number of bullocks, and other articles. The whole was escorted by about 4000 infantry, and 460 horse, under the orders of Major general Jayme Garcia Conde, reinforced

forced by about 1000 men, who marched out of the place to meet them. The place continues to defend itself with the utmost heroism, notwithstanding two practicable breaches have been made; and the communication with those neighbouring places whence provisions might be drawn is again intercepted.

September 15.

The troops of this brave garrison, notwithstanding the excessive fatigue to which they are exposed, the total want of wine, and scarcity of bread, performed, this morning, a most heroic achievement. The enemy, to the number of 180 infantry, with five officers, occupied the houses adjoining the tower of Gironella. But forty of our soldiers dislodged them, with disgrace, from that post, having killed the commanding officer and nine men.

Duhesme, who left Barcelona, and marched to Martorell, with almost the whole garrison of the former place, to succour the army besieging Gerona, was obliged to retreat precipitately to Barcelona with considerable loss, and hotly pursued by Senor Aranda.

The Spaniards have obtained another partial victory over the French, of which the following official account was published in the London Gazette of Nov. 11.

Foreign office, November 11. 1809.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, was this day received by Earl Bathurst, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, from Lieutenant-colonel Carrol, dated army of the left, camp on the heights of Tamames, October 19, 1809.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the army of Marshal Ney, now commanded by General Marchand, advanced on the morning of yesterday, in force 10,000 infantry and 1200 cavalry, with 14 pieces of artillery, to attack this army, which was most judiciously posted on these heights.

The enemy divided his force into three columns, which advanced against the right, centre and left of our line; it soon became evident that the principal object of attack was to force and turn our left, it being the point in which our position was weakest.

The enemy at the commencement gained some advantage of position on our left, in consequence of the retreat of a small party of our cavalry, destined to cover the left of our line. This success, however, was momentary, as the vanguard, led on by Generals Mendizabal and Carreta, charged with the greatest spirit and gallantry, routed the enemy, and retook, at the point of the bayonet, six guns, of which the enemy possessed himself during the retreat of the division of our cavalry. The vanguard in this charge committed great slaughter amongst the enemy, taking from them one eight-pound gun, with a quantity of ammunition. After a long and obstinate contest, the enemy, being unable to gain a foot of ground, began to give way on all points. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy betook himself to a precipitate and disorderly flight.

The loss of the enemy, as far as we have been yet able to ascertain, exceeds 1000 in killed and prisoners. The numbers of the wounded must be very considerable.

Our loss has been comparatively very trifling, not exceeding three hundred. One imperial eagle; one 8-pounder brass gun; three ammunition waggons; twelve drums, with four or five thousand stand of arms; an immense quantity of ball cartridge; carts of provisions, and knapsacks loaded with plunder, fell into our hands.

No language can do sufficient justice to the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops on this memorable day; it would be impossible to make any distinction in the zeal and ardour of the different corps, for all equally panted for the contest. The vanguard and first division, however, had the good fortune to occupy those points against which the enemy directed his principal efforts, and to add fresh laurels to the wreaths they acquired in Lugo, San Jago, and San Payo.

The steady intrepidity displayed by the second division, through whose ranks the party of retreating cavalry passed, and the spirit and promptness with which it pushed forward against the enemy, who had at that moment turned our left, is deserving of the highest approbation.

The entire of the cavalry, with the exception of the party attached to the vanguard, about three hundred, who, from being overpowered, were obliged to retreat, evinced the greatest steadiness and resolution in maintaining the post alotted them, and keeping the enemy's cavalry in check.

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It is however to be lamented that our cavalry did not find themselves in a situation to enable them to take advantage of the enemy's disorderly flight across the plain between these heights and the village of Carrascalejo, a league in extent; for had 5 or 600 horse charged the fugitives, the victory would have been most decisive.

The vanguard of General Ballasteros's division is in sight; we only wait his arrival to pursue and annihilate the discomfited enemy.

From prisoners we learn that General Marchand proclaimed at Salamanca his intention of annihilating, by two o'clock on the 18th, 30,000 peasant insurgents: his orders to his army were, on pain of death, to possess itself of the heights by twelve o'clock, as he proposed proceeding to destroy Ballasteros's division, after having dispersed and annihilated this army. The French General certainly appears to have held this army very cheap, judging from his plan of attack, which was far from judicious, but executed to a certain point with the greatest bravery, and with that intrepidity which the confidence of success inspires.

Our light troops pursued, and hung on the enemy's rear; several parties of which, among whom were 200 of the regiment of Ballastro, have not yet returned, having expressed a determination of hanging on the enemy's flanks as long as the cover of the woods afforded a facility of so doing.

The number of the enemy's dead already found and buried amounts to upwards of 1100.

A letter from San Felices de los Gallegos, in recounting the events of the new system of warfare in Spain, gives the following interesting anecdotes:

Julian, a native of this neighbourhood, was five months ago a herdsman; under the direction of the general in chief, he, with six other youths, on horseback, and with no other arms but pikes, formed a little party to molest the patroles of the enemy, which, in different parts of Castile, were plundering the inhabitants. He was so far successful, that in a short time he made 100 cavalry prisoners, who were conducted under escorts to Ciudad Rodrigo. Subsequent to this extraordinary success, Julian was made an ensign, and he received orders to augment his party to the number of 50 men, of which it now consists. They give quarter to none, excepting to such as give information for the destruction of the enemy. He daily comes to the camp, with an account of 16, 20, 50, and 80, that have fallen beneath his hands; and if two days should pass over without his being seen among us, we fear some accident has happened him, by his undaunted courage. On the evening, when it was supposed we should engage Ney, Julian proceeded to the vanguard with his 50 pikemen, and rushed upon seventy French dragoons, who had separated themselves from the main army, three leagues, on a foraging party. Of these he killed 60, took 4 prisoners, and 6 only escaped. He is now hovering round the rear-guard of the enemy. The day before yesterday he killed 26, and took prisoners two physicians, and a member of the commissariat. Among the dead was a commissioner, in whose suit of clothes I saw one of the pikemen last night. In a village he surprized and destroyed 21 of the enemy, not one of them being left to tell the tidings to their friends.—At this moment we have an account of his having entrapped 50 others. My friend, these traits of personal valour ought to be made known. This herdsman has just been appointed to the rank of Captain, and it is expecpected he will be nominated Lieut.-col. It is remarkable, that of his 50 men he has not lost one; the only misfortune that has occurred, was the lodgment of a pistol ball in one of his party, which is extracted, and the man cured.

Lisbon, October 1.

Lord Wellington is recovered from his illness, and is to be one of the regency. The army has now all the necessary provisions and stores from Lisbon and Abrantes. But the hospitals at Elvas and Badajoz are full of sick and wounded; the sick alone are said to amount to more than 4000, a calculation which, it is hoped, is much over-rated. A great many of the wounded at Talavera have arrived here within these few days; some with only a leg or one arm, others with dreadful shot and sabre wounds. Such is unfortunately the deficiency of conveyance, that these poor fellows, supported by their comrades, who were little better than themselves, were led from the place where they landed to the general hospital, a distance of more than

than two miles, in the middle of the day, under a burning sun. The 27th foot marched hence a few days ago to join the army. The 1st dragoons, who are now at Bellera, are also under orders to march. Marshal Beresford is still here, and by his exertions has augmented the Portuguese army, which is now commanded by General Blount. The skeleton regiments of the 83d and 87th are doing duty here; they both do not amount to 500 men. Lord Wellington's army, that is the English part of it, is about 20,000 at most. The Spanish army about the Tagus, as far as the bridge of Almaraz, is said to be 20,000 effective men; and there are 25,000, which were part of the Estremaduran army, and 15,000 under a Spanish commander, whose name I forget. The Portuguese under General Beresford are estimated at 32,000. These statements are according to the returns: but, excepting Lord Wellington's army, none of the statements can be relied on with confidence. According to most accounts, however, there are 80 or 90,000 effective men on the frontiers of Portugal, ready to take the field. Two men were yesterday strangled and burnt in the public place of Caes de Sodre, for uttering base coin; and the government paper money is scarcely passable, from the immense quantity of forged notes. It is difficult to distinguish the bad notes, but the number in circulation is dreadful. There are four or five men more to undergo the same punishment, for circulating base coin, next week: but the authors of the paper forgery are not yet discovered.

By letters received from Vigo, of the 26th October, it appears that the peasantry of all the adjacent country is provided with pikes or fire arms, and that the inhabitants are in the best disposition to support the public cause. A gentleman, who has had the good fortune to escape from the French, has just arrived from Spain. He informs us, that all the convents and public buildings at the Spanish capital are full of sick and wounded Frenchmen, who are crowded into them to the number of 18,000. An endeavour was made by Joseph to raise a native regiment, under his own banners, from the prisoners and others in the vicinity of Madrid; and to facilitate this purpose, two or three thousand of them were kept without food for upwards of two days, when they were invited to partake of the royal bounty, and to enlist under the new king. In this feeble condition, from the want of natural sustenance during so long an interval, the Spaniards rejected the proposal, with the exception of two hundred, who entered the ranks. It is said, that the attempt to raise Spanish battalions in France has been yet more unproductive. From 20,000 prisoners, only about 50 Spaniards have been seduced by ultimate threats and promises to enrol themselves in the French service.

Subsequent to the memorable battle of the 17th October, in which the invincible Gerona was attacked, all the letters agree in representing that the French had burnt their encampments and part of the village of Biscol, where they had their head-quarters. No clearer proof can be given of the defeat they have sustained, and of their deplorable condition, and we may also with reason expect that they will retire to Figueras; since we are assured they have had some indication of the attack which is about to be made upon them, for which purpose our distinguished Capt.-general Blake has ordered every man from 16 to 50 years of age, capable of bearing arms, to rendezvous at Olot and Bezels, under the command of Don Juan Claros. In consequence of this order, all the shops and manufactories of this town are shut, their owners having flown to the defence of the country.

General Blake was, on the 23d October, at Tosa, near Gerona; his object is to throw fresh succours into the invincible city.—By an authentic statement of the French army in Catalonia, it appears that 56,000 French have entered that principality, of whom, according to the most moderate computation, not more than from 23 to 25,000 remain.—Two Swiss regiments belonging to Soult's division, which is at Placentia, have mutinied; this proves that the ferment which first manifested itself at Oporto, and of which there are many indications in the intercepted letters from Soult to Joseph, notwithstanding the marshal's care to conceal it, still continues. Ney has left Salamanca, taking with him his baggage and an escort.

Letters from Cadiz of the 29th and 30th October state, that the French were concentrating their forces round Madrid; and that the Marquis de la Romana had gone to the army of La Mancha, and it is supposed that he is employed to exert his influence with his brother in Valencia, to restore subordination in that province. The project of the appointment of the Cardinal of Toledo as regent, has been negatived. After which the principle of an executive committee was agreed upon; and a specific plan for the conduct of the government proposed, but this was also negatived. A second plan was then digested, and was to be taken into consideration. Don Pedro de Ribero, one of the deputies from Toledo, was elected successor to Garay. Equia is removed. Having fallen back with his army to the Sierra Morena, the Junta were alarmed, and removed him.

COURT-

COURT MARTIAL.

Trial of Lord Gambier.

On Wednesday July 26. commenced on board his Majesty's ship the Gladiator, lying in Portsmouth harbour, the trial of Lord Gambier.

The Members of the Court were,

Admirals.	Billy Douglas
Sir Roger Curtis *Pr.*	George Campbell
Robert Mann	Rear Admirals.
William Young	John Sutton
Vice Admirals.	John Irwin
Sir J. T. Duckworth	E. S. Dickson
Sir W. E. Stanhope	R. D. Dunn

After the Court was sworn, several documents were read; among them was a more copious detail, than that originally inserted in the Gazette, of the proceedings in Basque Roads, in a letter from Lord Gambier to the Hon. W. Pole, dated London, May 10, 1809; also the letter from Mr Pole to Lord Cochrane, requiring the grounds of his Lordship's objection to the vote of thanks to Lord Gambier, and Lord Cochrane's answer to Mr Pole, referring the Lords Commissioners to the log and signal books. Lord Gambier's application for a Court-martial was also read; after which the various orders which Lord Gambier received from the Admiralty, while Commander of the Channel fleet, were read.

The whole evidence (which was very long, upwards of 40 officers of the fleet having been examined) related entirely to the situation of the French fleet at different times in Basque Roads,—to the nature and extent of the anchorage off Isle d'Aix,—to the dangerous navigation for large ships through certain channels,—and to the time and place which Lord Gambier chose for stationing the ships for the destruction of the enemy's fleet;—the whole neither intelligible nor interesting to any but professional men. Lord Cochrane, who was properly the accuser of his Lordship, was the first and principal witness. His evidence, which was of great length, went into a detail of the whole movements of the fleet on the day of attack, and subsequently, all as given in Lord Gambier's dispatches at the time. But his Lordship added an opinion, that the position chosen by the Admiral was only a good one for observing the enemy, but not a position for attack:—that there was room for six sail of the line to anchor clear of the Buoyart shoal, and clear of shot and shells from Isle d'Aix, and also close to the enemy's line:—that had the attack been made in the morning of the 12th of April, at day-light, seven sail of the enemy's ships might have been destroyed, as they were aground, and incapable of resistance;—and that by delaying the attack till noon of that day, when the tide had flowed, and the enemy had cut their cables, and run up the Charente, only two were taken, and one destroyed.

This was the sum and substance of Lord Cochrane's evidence:—But it was not corroborated by any of the other officers who were examined, all of whom agreed, that considering the hazardous nature of the service in which the fleet was engaged, Lord Gambier displayed great judgment, skill and bravery in its management and disposition, and shewed the utmost zeal for the advantageous attainment of the object in view.

Fifth Day, Monday, July 31.

Upon the President's desiring the witnesses to withdraw, as usual, Lord Cochrane submitted to the Court, that it was not the custom of Courts Martial to exclude the witnesses from the Court during the defence, and referred to the case of Admiral Harvey.

The President—"My Lord, the Court has discussed the measure in the present instance, and it is its wish that you should withdraw."

Lord Cochrane bowed and withdrew.

Lord Gambier was then called upon for his defence, which the Judge Advocate was permitted to read for him:

Mr President—I thank you, Sir, and the rest of the Members of the Honourable Court, for having complied with my request, that a short interval might be allowed me before I entered on my defence. I have also to express my satisfaction, that the whole of my conduct and proceedings in Basque Roads is now under your consideration, in consequence of my having applied for this Court Martial. The necessity of this must be evident; either I had to adopt this measure, or, by a tacit acquiescence in the insinuations thrown out against me by Lord Cochrane, have compromised not only my own honour, but also that of the brave officers and men under my command. The proceedings of the Court will shew whether any misconduct had existed in the execution of the service under consideration; if any has existed, of which I am perfectly unconscious, it is right that the nation should know it; not as resting on the unsupported opinion of an individual, but on the unprejudiced judgment of this tribunal. I was prepared, when I first came before you, with what appeared to me a complete justification of my conduct and proceedings as Commander in Chief of the Channel fleet, employed in Basque Roads, between the 17th of March

March and the 29th of April last, to which your inquiry is directed; but I could not be aware of the oral testimony that was to be brought forward in support of the charge which their Lordships have, at the instance of Lord Cochrane, been induced to make against me, namely, that on the 12th April, the enemy's ships being then on shore, and the signal having been made that they could be destroyed, I did for a considerable time neglect or delay taking effectual measures for destroying them. I was ready to admit, that, from the time of my observing, on the morning of the 12th, the situation of the enemy, communicated to me also by signal from the Imperieuse, some time did elapse before the enemy's ships were attacked; but I was prepared to prove most incontrovertibly, that no neglect or unnecessary delay took place in effecting the destruction of those ships; and I have now the satisfaction to find, that out of all the officers of the fleet who are summoned on this trial, the charge rests on the unsupported, and I may say, already refuted, testimony of the Captain of the Imperieuse. I believe there is not a precedent to be found in the naval annals of Great Britain, of an officer of the rank I have the honour to hold, commanding a fleet which has performed so important a service as that accomplished under my direction—approved as that service has been by the Board of Admiralty, and considered by his Majesty's Government as even deserving the thanks of both Houses of Parliament,—being obliged, from a sense of what is due to his own character and honour, as well as to the profession to which he belongs, to appeal to a naval tribunal, against the loose and indirect accusations of an officer, so much his inferior in rank. I am warranted in saying, that the execution of this service was approved by the Board of Admiralty; because, in a letter from their Lordships' Secretary, dated April 22, acknowledging the receipt of my public dispatches on the occasion, he says, he is commanded by their Lordships to congratulate me on the brilliant success of the force under my command, in the attack of the enemy's ships in the Isle d'Aix Roads, by four vessels, and subsequently by detachments from my fleet, which terminated in the capture and destruction of four of the enemy's ships; and to signify their Lordships directions to me, to express their approbation of the great exertions of Rear-Admiral Stopford, Sir Harry Neale, and the several other officers mentioned by me, as having been most actively employed, and having particularly distinguished themselves upon this important service. Lord Cochrane, however, warned the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty, that if this measure was attempted, he should, if standing alone, oppose it as far as regarded the Commander in Chief; thus, without specially objecting to the thanks being given for the service performed, directing his hostility personally at me, and making his attack as publicly, though not so fairly, as if he had at once exhibited formal charges.

Lord Cochrane, as a member of Parliament, may most assuredly support or oppose public measures, as he shall think proper. In the present proceedings, however, he stands in the situation only of an officer serving under my command.

Whether Lord Cochrane supposed he might, with impunity, endeavour to lower me in the opinion of my country and my Sovereign, signal marks of whose favour had at this instant been exclusively conferred upon himself—whether his Lordship thought he could exalt his own reputation at the expence of mine—and whether he expected that his threat would intimidate me to silence, I know not. But if these were his ideas, I assure myself the result will prove to him that they were founded in error; for I will never permit any man to proceed as Lord Cochrane has done, without availing myself of the means which the laws of my country afford, to shew the futility and injustice of such an attack. By the letter of the Secretary of the Admiralty to Lord Cochrane, after making his undefined accusation against his Admiral, he excuses himself from explanation by a general reference to the log and signal books of the fleet, without knowing, if I may judge from the imperfect state of his own log, what that general reference might produce. Therefore, because he does not accord with me in opinion, Lord Cochrane, whose extent of responsibility has perhaps never exceeded the charge of a single ship, and to whom in judgment I will not reduce my experience to a comparison, becomes my accuser; whilst, from my situation, I am responsible for every act of my fleet, and for the fate of every ship composing it.

I am so confident, and I hope it is already evident to the Court, that Lord Cochrane has no cause whatever for accusing me of any dereliction of duty, that it might almost be supposed something had occurred in my personal conduct towards his Lordship which had afforded him grounds of dissatisfaction. The contrary, however, is the fact. More liberality could not have been shewn than Lord Cochrane received at my hands; and, although a considerable degree of disappointment was manifested throughout the fleet on his arrival to conduct the service to be performed by fire-

vessels,

vessels, yet every officer in the fleet rendered him the most steady assistance, not only in valuable suggestions, the entire credit of which seems to have been assumed by his Lordship, but by every other means that zeal and courage could afford. Lord Cochrane, on presenting himself to me after the action, was general in complaint of the officers who commanded the other ships engaged at the same time with himself in the attack of the enemy; but having equal means with his Lordship of judging of the conduct of those officers, I do aver, that it was highly meritorious. At the time Lord Cochrane made this general complaint, I had not the smallest suspicion that there existed in his mind those sentiments of disapprobation of my conduct, which, by his proceedings since his return home, I am to suppose he then entertained. It would, in such case, have been liberal, and I think, also his duty, to have made a communication to that effect. I should then have been enabled to have guarded, in some measure, against his attack upon my character on his arrival in England.

I scarcely need observe, in this Court, that, however highly courage is to be valued in an officer, it is always incomplete in its consequences, without the equal exercise of judgment; and discretion, it being the duty of a Commander, not only to destroy his enemy, but to accomplish that destruction with the least possible loss on his part; and I submit to the Court, whether there ever was a service, which, under all circumstances, more required the exercise of those qualities than the one in question. The effect produced exceeded my most sanguine expectations; and, I believe, the expectations of the whole fleet. The points, under the consideration of the Court, appear to be the following: Whether the lapse of time between the discovery, in the morning, of the enemy's ships being on shore, and the attack, was not, under all circumstances, absolutely necessary for the advantageous accomplishment of the intended service;—whether it was not my duty, as Commander in Chief, to be governed by a general view of the whole of those circumstances, rather than yield to the suggestions of one, and a very junior officer;—and whether an earlier attack would have been attended with greater advantages;—in short, was there not accomplished, at the time the attack was made, all that could, at any time, have been effected?

It is in support of these propositions I undertake to shew, as indeed is already in evidence before you, that, had I not delayed sending in the ships to the attack until the time I did, the loss of ships, and the lives of valuable seamen, would, in the opinion of all the officers of the fleet, have amounted to a large proportion of the force so employed. And yet it seems that I am now represented as deserving of censure for having prevented that wanton destruction; but I am satisfied the Court will, by the result of their investigation, find, that not a single additional ship of the enemy would have been destroyed by a more early adoption of those measures, which, it is imputed to me, I delayed or neglected. I shall now proceed to the direct matter of inquiry and charge, to which my letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the 10th of May, partly applies. (His Lordship then went over a long detail of all the operations of his fleet, the correspondence between him and the Admiralty, his general orders, &c.—a wide field, too extensive for us to enter.)

After a minute examination of the charge in all its details, and a review of the evidence against his Lordship, as well as of the whole of his conduct in Basque Roads, he drew the following deductions:—

"First—That during the whole of this service, the most unwearied attention was applied by me to its main object, the destruction of the enemy's fleet.

"Secondly—That in no part of the service was more zeal and exertion shewn, than during the whole of the 12th of April, when I had necessarily in view two objects—the destruction of the enemy's fleet, and also the preservation of that under my command: For the extreme difficulties in approaching an enemy, closely surrounded by shoals, and strongly defended by batteries, rendered caution in my proceedings peculiarly necessary.

"Thirdly—That three out of the seven of the enemy's ships aground on the Palais, were, from their first being on shore, totally out of the reach of the guns of any ships of the fleet that might have been sent in, and that at no time whatever, either sooner or later, could they have been attacked.

"Fourthly—That the other four of the eleven ships of which the enemy's fleet consisted, were never in a situation to be assailed after the fire-ships had failed in their main object."

His Lordship concluded in the following terms:—"These are the points on which I rest my justification, trusting that it will appear to the Court, upon their review of my whole case, that I did take the most effectual measures for destroying the enemy's fleet: that neither neglect nor unnecessary delay did take place in the execution of this service: and, on the contrary, that it was owing to the time chosen by me

me for sending a force in to make the attack, that the service was accomplished with so very inconsiderable a loss. Had I pursued any of the measures deemed practicable and proper in the judgment of Lord Cochrane, I am firmly persuaded the success attending this achievement would have proved more dearly bought than any yet recorded in our naval annals, and, far from accomplishing the hopes of my country, or the expectations of the Admiralty, must have disappointed both. If such, too, were the foundation of his Lordship's prospects, it is just they should vanish before the superior considerations attending a service involving the naval character, and most important interests of the nation.

"I conclude, by observing, that the service actually performed has been of great importance, as well in its immediate effects, as in its ultimate consequences, for the Brest fleet is so reduced as to be no longer effective. It was upon this fleet the enemy relied for the succour and protection of their West India colonies; and the destruction of their ships was effected in their own harbour, in sight of thousands of the French; and I congratulate myself and my country, that this important service has been effected, under Providence, with the loss only of 10 men killed, 35 wounded, and one missing, and not even one of the smallest of our vessels employed has been disabled from proceeding on any service that might have become necessary. The extent of difficulties and prospect of danger in this enterprize were extreme, and the gallantry and determined spirit of those engaged most conspicuous. These merits, and those difficulties, ought not to be depreciated on account of the inconsiderable loss sustained on the occasion. I by no means seek to arrogate to myself any merit by these observations; but I make them as a tribute of praise due to the zealous services of the brave officers and men under my command, and with a view of pointing out how justly they are entitled to the gratitude of their country."

SENTENCE.

On the 9th and last day, August 4. by direction of the Court, the Judge Advocate read the sentence as follows:—

After stating the summons for the Court Martial, the charges, and that the Court had sat upon them from the 26th day of July until the 4th day of Aug. it proceeds:—

"That the Court having duly deliberated on the evidence in support of the charge exhibited again Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, and having also minutely weighed the evidence adduced by his Lordship in his defence, have determined that the charge,

"That Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, on the 12th of April, the enemy's ships being then on shore, and the signal having been made that they could be destroyed, did, for a considerable time, neglect or delay taking effectual measures for destroying them," has not been proved against the said Admiral Lord Gambier, but that his Lordship's conduct on that occasion, as well as his general conduct and proceedings as Commander in Chief of the Channel fleet employed in Basque Roads, between the 17th day of March, and the 26th day of April 1809, was marked by zeal, judgment, ability, and an anxious attention to the welfare of his Majesty's service, and therefore do adjudge him to be most honourably acquitted, and he is hereby most honourably acquitted accordingly.

(Signed) R. Curtis, W. E. Stanhope,
W. Young, Geo. Campbell,
J. T. Duckworth, John Irwin,
B. Douglas, E. S. Dickson,
John Sutton, Rich. D. Dunn,
Robert Mann,

The President then called for Lord Gambier's sword, and addressed his Lordship as follows:—

"Lord Gambier—I have peculiar pleasure in receiving the commands of the Court to return you your sword, which I do in the fullest conviction that you will use it, as you have hitherto done, with advantage to your country, and your own personal honour, (returning him his sword.)

"Having so far obeyed the commands of the Court, I beg you will permit me, in my individual capacity, to express to you the high gratification I feel upon this occasion."

Lord Gambier replied,

"I cannot sufficiently express the sense I feel of the patient attention of the Court, and beg leave to return my thanks to you, Sir, for the obliging manner is which you have conveyed to me their sentiments."

The Court was then dissolved.

LONDON.

ROYAL JUBILEE,

TWENTY-FIFTH OF OCTOBER.

The happy event of a British Monarch's entrance into the fiftieth year of his reign, an event which has occurred but twice before in the long and splendid history of this country, was celebrated, by all ranks of people in this great metropolis, in a manner worthy of an aged and venerable King, and a loyal and enlightened nation. The day was one of the finest imaginable for the present

present season of the year, and favoured the public expressions of satisfaction in the highest degree. The celebration was announced by the pealing of bells, the hoisting of flags, and the assembling of the various bodies of regulars, and the different corps of volunteers, throughout the city. The forenoon was dedicated to public worship and the acknowledgment of Providence (exemplified in the protection of his Majesty, and the many national blessings almost exclusively enjoyed by the inhabitants of the united kingdom,) in every parish church and chapel; and we add, with pleasure, that among the various classes of dissenters of all persuasions, no exception was shown to the general loyalty and piety of the day. Indeed, the blessings of toleration are too deeply felt, and the advantages of the British constitution too generally acknowledged, to give room for any material difference of opinion in any respectable portion of society. The cathedral, the abbey, the parochial church, the meeting-house of the dissenter, the chapel of the Methodist and the Catholic, and the synagogue of the Israelite, were alike opened on this interesting occasion. All the shops were closed.—The annals of no nation will be found to have exhibited greater marks of the best virtues that enrich the human heart. The debtor has been set free; the hungry have been fed; and the naked, in many instances, have been clothed! Such an union of piety and charity, while it is a comfort to ourselves, individually, brings out, and makes a happy exposition to Europe and the world of the national character of Britons; and thus combining moral and political good, is, we believe, in a word, "That righteousness which exalteth a nation."

On Wednesday about half-past ten o'clock, the Lord Mayor proceeded from the mansion-house to Guildhall, in the city state coach, the band of the West London militia playing "God save the King." At Guildhall his Lordship was joined by the members of the corporation, and at half past eleven o'clock, the procession moved from thence to St Paul's, where a most excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by his Lordship's chaplain, from 2d Kings, viii. 68. The coronation anthem was performed previous to the sermon by the full choir with great effect. The procession returned about three o'clock in the same order. At five o'clock the corporation were introduced up the grand staircase in front of the mansion house; the trumpets sounding during their entrance into the vestibule. On entering the grand saloon, which was brilliantly illuminated, and lined by the band of the West London militia, "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," &c. were played. At half past five o'clock the doors of the magnificent Egyptian hall were thrown open, illuminated by a blaze of innumerable lamps, tastefully arranged. The tables were laid out with the greatest taste, and covered with an elegant and hospitable dinner, the whole of which was served with plate, and a plentiful supply of Madeira and red Port of a most superior quality; the band continuing during the whole of dinner, to play several delightful military and other airs. After the cloth was removed, *Non Nobis, Domine*, was charmingly sung. The Lord Mayor then gave, "The King, God bless him, and long may he reign over a free and united people," which was drank with three times three, amid thunders of applause. After this effusion of loyal feeling had subsided, the grand national anthem of "God save the King," was performed by the professional gentlemen present, with appropriate additional verses for the occasion, the whole company standing and joining in the chorus with the most heartfelt zeal, accompanied by the animating sound of the military band. "The Queen and Royal Family," and several other appropriate toasts were drank.

There was a superb dinner at Merchant Taylor's Hall, the ticket of admission to which was three guineas. The dinner was graced by the presence of ministers and exministers. Mr Beeston Long was in the chair; and he was supported by Earl Camden, the Earl of Westmoreland, Earl St. Vincent, Earl Bathurst, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Erskine, Lord Mulgrave, Mr Perceval, Mr Canning, Mr Rose, Lord L. Gower, Mr Long, Mr Ryder, &c.

The illuminations in the principal streets were pretty general. The Mansion house, the Bank, Royal Exchange, Lloyd's Coffeehouse, the India-house, Post-office, Custom-house, and Excise, the Admiralty, Treasury, Horse-guards, Somerset-house, Carleton-house, British Institution, the Theatres, the Spanish ambassador's, and all the royal tradesmen's houses, were splendidly lighted up, and some of them were ornamented with transparencies.

The Lords of the Admiralty ordered that an extra allowance of 4lbs. of fresh beef, 3lbs. of flour, and 1lb of raisins, should be issued on Wednesday to every eight men, of the respective companies of his majesty's vessels,

vessels in port, together with an extra allowance of one pint of wine, or half a pint of rum, each man.

The Governors and Directors of the Bank of England allowed their clerks (927 in number) one guinea each, for a dinner, to celebrate the jubilee.

The Directors of the Royal Exchange Fire-office gave each of their clerks ten guineas, their messengers five guineas each, and their firemen one guinea each, for the same purpose.

JUBILEE AT WINDSOR.

The joy of the inhabitants of Windsor was manifested in the most conspicuous manner. On Tuesday, the ox given by Colonel Fenwick, to be roasted whole in Bachelor's acre, was carried through the town, with two fat sheep given by his Majesty's butchers, to be also roasted. The bachelors of Windsor, bearing white wands, escorted them through the town, followed by a considerable portion of the populace, with loud acclamations. The procession arrived at Bachelor's acre about dusk, where the ox was immediately put down. At two on Wednesday morning the fire was lighted, and the ox began to turn on the spit to the great delight of the spectators, a considerable number of whom were assembled even at that hour to witness so extraordinary a sight. At nine o'clock, the sheep were put to the fire, on each side of the ox. The apparatus made use of on this occasion, consisted of two ranges set in brick-work, and so contrived that a fire should be made on each side of the ox, and on the outer side of each fire was the necessary machinery for roasting the sheep. At one, after a second discharge of artillery, the ox and sheep being considered to be sufficiently done, they were taken up. The bachelors had previously caused boards to be laid from the scene of action to a box, which had been prepared for her Majesty and the royal family to survey from. Their path was railed off, and lined by bachelors acting as constables to keep off the crowd. They appeared much gratified by the spectacle, walked round the apparatus, and returned to their box. The royal party were followed by the mayor and corporations. The animals were now placed on dishes to be carved. The bachelors still remained at their posts to keep the crowd off, and a party of them offered the first slice to their illustrious visitors, which was accepted. Shortly after the carving had commenced, and the pudding had begun to be distributed, the efforts of the bachelors to keep off the crowd became useless; some of the Royal Blues, on horseback, assisted in endeavouring to repel them, but without effect. The pudding was now thrown to those who remained at a distance, and a hundred scrambles were seen at the same instant. The bread was next distributed in a similar way, and lastly the meat; a considerable quantity of it was thrown to a butcher, who elevated above the crowd, catching large pieces in one hand, and holding a knife in the other, cut smaller pieces off, letting them fall into the hands of those beneath, who were on the alert to catch them. The pudding, meat, and bread, being thus distributed, the crowd were finally regaled with what was denominated "a sop in the pan," that is, with having the mashed potatoes, gravy, &c. thrown over them!

The grand arch erected by the town hall, was adorned with figures emblematical of the four seasons, likenesses of their Majesties, and other devices, the whole surmounted by the king's arms, beneath which was inscribed on the one side, "God save the King," and on the other, "King and Constitution." The town hall was adorned with several transparencies, and a great number of lamps.

FETE AT FROGMORE.

On Wednesday night her Majesty gave a superb *fete* at Frogmore. At half past nine o'clock the gates were thrown open for the nobility, gentry and others having tickets of admission. On the entrance into the gardens, the spectator was struck with astonishment and delight at the charming and fanciful scene of variegated lamps, of different figures and colours. The avenues and walks were hung with brilliant coloured lamps, in the shape of watchmen's lanthorns. The lawns adjoining the house afforded a rich display of the choicest shrubs and plants, taken from the green-house. At ten o'clock the Queen arrived, the fire-works began, at the conclusion of which there appeared on a sudden, a beautiful piece of water, opposite the garden front of the house, two triumphal cars drawn by two sea-horses each, one occupied by Neptune, and preceded by the other, with a band of music. The cars had a very superb appearance. On coming to the temporary bridge erected over the canal opposite the garden front, transparencies were displayed in an equally sudden and unexpected manner on the battlement, with the words, "Rule Britannia! Britannia rules the Waves!" inscribed on them. At the same moment the band struck up the tune. Opposite the bridge an elegant Grecian temple was erected on a mount, surrounded by eight beautiful marble pillars. The interior of the temple was lined with purple, and in the centre was a large transparency of the Eye of Providence, fixed, as it were, upon a beautiful portrait of his Majesty,

jesty, surmounted by stars of lamps from the temple; a double staircase descended to the water's edge. On the windings of the staircase were erected nine altars with burning incense. On the lawn twelve marquees were erected, where the company partook of tea and coffee during the fireworks. Covers were laid in the principal dining-rooms, and at 12 o'clock the company sat down to an elegant supper, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. The frames were beautifully done in emblematic figures, part of which represented Britannia kneeling by the lion, the Eye of Providence above, and underneath was written by her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, "Britannia, grateful to providence, celebrates the 50th year of a reign sacred to piety and virtue." The Queen was attended by the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex, and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Sophia. Her Majesty and the branches of the family present retired at half past one, when the company began to depart.

IRELAND.

Royal Jubilee.

First day.—Wednesday commenced the commemoration of the 50th year of our Sovereign's reign. The day was beautiful, and contributed, in a high degree, to show off the splendour of one of the best conducted pageants ever witnessed.

About twelve o'clock a procession, consisting of the principal Magistrates, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common Council, and most of the nobility and gentry, moved, with all appropriate regalia, and in admirable order, to Christ Church. There were present upon this solemn and interesting occasion,

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant,
Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond,
The Lord Chief Justice,
The Earl of March, his Grace's eldest son,
His Grace's beautiful daughters,
The Marquis of Drogheda,
The Earl of Harrington,
Sir Edward and Lady Elizabeth Littlehales,
Sir Charles and Lady Asgill,
General Mahon,

All the Nobility, Judges, and Bishops in town, and a great number of respectable individuals, whose names would occupy our entire space, were we to give them.

The anthem was given in a most superior style by Sir John Stephenson, Mr Spray, and the rest of the choir. The sermon, which was impressive and eloquent, was preached by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Cork.—After the service the procession moved in due order towards St Stephen's Green, where the entire garrison, as well as a most respectable and full attendance of the yeomanry had assembled. When his Grace arrived on the ground, the garrison fired a *feu de joye*, after which a rocket was elevated from the centre of the green. Two other *feus de joye* were fired; and, it is only justice to remark, that the spectacle was one of the most magnificent and picturesque ever witnessed in the city of Dublin. A greater number of military the citizens have not seen together for a long time, and certainly at no time have they assembled on an occasion so truly gratifying to every liberal mind. After the firing there was a general shout, and the army began to move from their station in the same admirable manner they had begun. It would be invidious to characterise any regiment; each did much honour to their officers and their country. The cavalry regiments, the Scots Greys, and the 11th light dragoons, were dismounted, and looked admirably.

In the evening the grand jubilee dinner was given at the Rotunda. To paint the magnificence of the entertainments, the admirable order and regularity which were apparent throughout, or even to give our readers an imperfect idea of the *coup d'œuil* which struck the guests on their entrance into the grand saloon, is beyond our powers of description. There were seven tables laid out, at the centre of which were the Lord Lieutenant and suite, Lord Harrington, the Lord Mayor, and all the nobility and constituted authorities now in town. The dinner was really superb, and the wines such as seldom are found at a public entertainment. Champagne, Hock, Teneriffe, Claret, Madeira, &c. were in great abundance, and all of the highest and most delicate flavour.

Near six hundred sat down to dinner.

After the cloth was removed, a great variety of interesting and appropriate toasts were given.

The company, in general, did not depart until an early hour next morning.

Thus the first day of the jubilee passed off in a manner highly creditable to those who had the arrangement of the business. The gentlemen who officiated as stewards gave universal satisfaction to the company, by their attention and politeness.

All the shops and public offices remained closed the entire of the day.

Second Day.—The illuminations, transparencies, and fireworks, were exhibited on the coming of this day.—They were extremely brilliant, but our limits will not permit us to enter into a detail. One circumstance, however, deserves to be particularly noticed. Although the oldest inhabitants never witnessed such crowds as the

the streets exhibited—although old and young, rich and poor, mingled together in the scene—although every one gave rise to the feelings such a moment was calculated to inspire—although all sorts of jokes, mental and practical, were indulged, every one received his neighbour's word with good humour—not a single accident occurred—and what is more singular still, and certainly without a precedent, although all the Magistrates were on their posts—although our excellent Lord Mayor was on the alert, and Sheriffs Riddall and Stanley universally active—although all the Police Magistrates were on their posts until an early hour in the morning, *not a single individual was charged on the watch.*

THIRD DAY.—This was devoted to the Ladies. The ball at the Public Rooms, in Rutland Square, was numerously attended; indeed the patronage of her Grace, the Duchess of Richmond, naturally attracted all the rank and fashion of this city and its neighbourhood. The room was crowded to suffocation. Upwards of nine hundred persons were assembled; of course the assemblage was extremely mixed. Some confusion prevailed; but four sets of dancers entertained themselves until supper. It was served up at two o'clock, and conferred infinitely more credit upon Morrison than the dinner the preceding day. There were various toasts given at supper:—

"The King," by his Grace the Duke—three times three.

"The Duchess of Richmond, the Patroness of the Irish Manufactures," by the Lord Mayor—drank with enthusiastic acclamation.

"The Lord Mayor," by the Duke—received with distinguished applause; and a variety of others.

Besides his Grace, the Duchess, Lady Mary Lennox, and suite, there were present all the nobility in town. Her Grace appeared in the Windsor uniform, with a profusion of diamonds. The rooms were most elegantly decorated with emblematical paintings and devices, suitable to the occasion; and being extremely well lighted, the whole had a most brilliant effect. To describe the company would be impossible; it consisted of all the rank and fashion in town, with most of the respectable citizens. The ball was opened by Lady Mary Lennox and Mr Pole, and the dancing continued until a late hour. Several delightful catches and glees were sung, and at intervals, a fine band of music contributed to the general festivity of the evening. Their Graces did not leave the rooms until past three o'clock, and the whole of the company had not separated at a much later hour.

In contemplating the brilliant celebrations of the jubilee, on the part of the people, we ought not to forget the acts of grace which have proceeded from the royal breast. A general brevet promotion has taken place in both services. Deserters from the fleet and army have received a free pardon. Prisoners on parole (French excepted) have been permitted to return to their own country. All persons confined for debts due to the crown have been released by the king's command; the only exceptions being those who were distinguished by peculiar circumstances of fraud and violence, and in all instances of official delinquency; the latter exception being dictated by his majesty's determination never to screen those from punishment who have abused the powers derived from him, to the injury of the people.

His majesty, in addition to the L. 2000 given for the liberation of prisoners confined for small debts, has also given L. 1000 for the relief of those similarly circumstanced in Scotland; and the same sum for those in the prisons of Ireland.

Amidst all the striking proofs of loyalty and humanity displayed on the jubilee day, we have the pleasure to record the following:—Mess. W. Burridge and Sons, of Portsmouth, distributed, on the occasion, three-pence to each of the French prisoners confined on board the prison ships in that harbour, to the number of six thousand seven hundred and fifteen; and sixpence to each of the Danish prisoners, being one hundred and eighty-six. They had printed cards distributed, signifying that the donation was "In consequence of the humanity shewn by Marshal Mortier to the British sick and wounded, after the battle of Talavera."

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Address to the King.

THE following Address, which was voted by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh on the 25th of October, has been presented to his Majesty, and most graciously received.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, in Council assembled, humbly approach your Majesty's throne, with our heartfelt congratulations on your having commenced the fiftieth year of your auspicious reign. On an occasion so joyful to the subjects of your empire, we cannot suppress the sentiments of affectionate attachment which we entertain to a Sovereign who is endeared to us by our long experience of the excellent endowments which add the dignity of personal worth to the splendour of royalty, and render the homage due to his exalted station the willing tribute of the heart to superior virtue.

In the strictness with which your Majesty has ever maintained the sound principles of our invaluable constitution, we have a conspicuous proof of your inviolable regard for the rights of your people. By the many salutary regulations made, during your Majesty's reign, for encouraging industry, protecting commerce, securing the impartial administration of justice, and preserving, in your empire, that righteousness which exalteth a nation, your Majesty has shewn it to be the most ardent wish of your heart to promote the best interests of your subjects.

By the firmness with which you have supported the dignity of your crown, you have manifested that energy of mind and high sense of honour which will suffer no encroachment on the rights of your empire. The alacrity with which your Majesty has interposed to rescue the injured from the grasp of the oppressor, while it adds lustre to your character, entitles you to the gratitude of the world. We account it a signal proof of the goodness of the Almighty to this realm, that he has so long preserved to us a Sovereign, from whose wise and beneficent government we derive such inestimable advantages; and the illustrious example which you exhibit of every private virtue, shews your Majesty to be endowed with that rare purity of mind, which prosperity cannot corrupt, and which combines the qualities which adorn the man, with those which add dignity to the monarch; and when we consider the prosperity of our country in these eventful times, the rapid advancement of this nation in science, and arts, and useful institutions, and the stability of your empire, upheld by the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, and the heroic achievements of your fleets and armies, amid the wreck of so large a portion of the civilized world, we congratulate your Majesty, that your paternal solicitude for your people has been crowned with such eminent success; and that, having devoted your life to promote the true interests of your subjects, you have the satisfaction of beholding the inhabitants of this great empire firmly attached to your person, united among themselves, and enjoying a degree of political happiness, which, if it has been equalled in this world, has never been surpassed.

That Almighty God may long preserve your Majesty to be a blessing to your people, a protector to injured nations, and an example to the world of a Sovereign justly entitled to be called the father of his people; that he may render eminently successful your measures for promoting the happiness and security of your empire, and that Princes of the illustrious House of Brunswick, formed by your Majesty's example to rule over a free people, may, to the latest posterity, sway the sceptre of this realm, is the fervent prayer of your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Lord Provost,

vost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh.

Signed, in our name, by our appointment, and in our presence, and the seal of the said city is hereto affixed, at Edinburgh, this 25th day of October 1809.

WM. COULTER, Provost.

Addresses similar to the above have been presented to his Majesty, from every city, borough, and University in Scotland.

JUBILEE.

GLASGOW, OCTOBER 25.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the great bells of the city commenced ringing, and continued till ten. At half past ten, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, with the Ministers of the city, in their gowns and bands; the Lord Dean of Guild and members of the Merchants House; the Deacon Convenor and members of the Trades House; the Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and the Principal and Professors, in their gowns; the Officers of the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Lanarkshire local militia, assembled in the Town hall, and went, in grand procession, to St George's Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Porteous, from Chronicles, chap. xxix. ver. 20. "And David said to all the congregation, Now, bless the Lord your God And all the congregation blessed the Lord God of their fathers, and bowed down their heads, and worshipped the Lord and the King" After the service, an appropriate hymn was sung by the band, and the King's anthem in full chorus. The procession then returned, in the same order, to the Town-hall. The streets were lined by the permanent staff of the before-mentioned regiments of local militia. From twelve to two, appropriate tunes were played on the music bells. At six, the Magistrates gave a grand entertainment in the Town-hall, which was most numerously attended, enthusiasm and joy beaming in every countenance. After a short address by the Lord Provost, admirably suited to the occasion, many loyal and constitutional toasts, given by his Lordship, were drank with the most rapturous applause, the band of the Stirlingshire militia playing appropriate tunes.

During the entertainment, the music bells were played. The company broke up at eight o'clock, when there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

The public buildings throughout the city were splendidly illuminated, and a vast number of beautiful transparencies were exhibited in the course of the evening; a great proportion of these transparencies, and, in particular, those at the town and court-halls and coffee room, were executed by Mess. Brooks, artists from Edinburgh, whose taste and execution have given general satisfaction.

The collection, at St George's church, which is to be applied towards the education of the children of soldiers and sailors in this city, amounted to 80l.

The Glasgow Public Observatory was opened on the day of the jubilee, as one of the most appropriate compliments to our Sovereign on the present occasion.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland walked in the Glasgow procession from the Town Hall to St George's Church, as Lord Rector of the College of Glasgow: and afterwards gave a dinner, at Killermont, to his tenants, and another dinner to the workmen and other persons in Killermont; and in the evening a dance to all of them and their families.

Same day the University of Glasgow unanimously voted a congratulatory address to his Majesty, on his entering the 50th year of his reign, which was immediately transmitted, by the Lord Rector, to his Grace the Duke of Montrose, their Chancellor, to be presented to the King.

PERTH, OCTOBER 25.

Ringing of bells;—*a feu de joye* from the local militia; divine service in three of the established churches and in the Episcopal chapel; collection for the destitute sick, amounting to 73l. On the preceding Sunday, about 20l. was collected for the purpose of making an extraordinary distribution among the poor of the place in general, on the 25th, that comfort, and gratitude, and loyalty, might be united in their minds, and that *they* might have an opportunity of rejoicing as well as the rich.

At four o'clock a very large assemblage of town and country gentlemen, amounting to not less than 220, sat down to dinner. They occupied two spacious rooms, in one of which his Grace the Duke of Athole presided, and in the other, the Provost of this city. The croupiers to the former were, General Drummond of Strathallan, and James Paton and John Young, Esqrs. The croupiers to the latter were Sir David Wedderburn, M. P. and David Morison and Thomas Beatson Esqrs. Among the persons of distinction present were the Duke and Duchess of Athole, Lord James

James Murray, Member for the county, the Earl and Countess of Mansfield, Lord and Lady Gray, Lord Ruthven, Lord Rollo, Sir Alexander and Lady M'Kenzie of Delvine, Sir David Wedderburn, Member for the burghs, General Drummond of Strathallan, &c.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Aberdeen, Sept. 28.—LORD HERMAND.

Isobel Wood, lately servant at Turner hall, was indicted for child murder; and Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of George Wilson, merchant and sail-maker in Banff, was indicted for administering poison to several persons. Those two culprits having failed to appear, sentence of outlawry was pronounced against them.

John Grant and Alexander Stables, two young lads, were indicted for an assault, with the intention of committing a rape, but, on account of particular circumstances, the diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore*.

James Cumming, soldier in his Majesty's 94th regiment of foot, was indicted for murder; but, on account of an omission to fill up a blank in the indictment, it was found that the trial could not proceed, and he was recommitted for trial on a new indictment.

Alexander Mitchell, servant to Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. of Monymusk; James Skene, farm servant to Thomas Wilson, shopkeeper in the Kirktown of Monymusk, and tenant of the farm of Damhead; Alexander Jessman, servant to Alexander Singer, tenant of the sawmill of Monymusk, and shire of Aberdeen; and John Burgess, weaver at Byresfold, parish of Premnay, and shire aforesaid, were indicted for being very active or ringleaders of a mob or riot, which obstructed and prevented the Deputy Lieutenants of the district from executing the act of Parliament for raising the local militia. After a long trial, the whole were found guilty, by an unanimous verdict, and were sentenced to transportation beyond seas for seven years.

Christian Murray, lately residing at or near Strichen, was indicted for child murder; but an objection to the indictment was sustained, and she was dismissed from the bar.

Ronald M'Donald, was indicted for theft, and being habit and repute a thief; but, in the course of the trial, the libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment; and, after a trial of some length, the pannel was found guilty, and thereupon was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, which finished the business.

Stirling, Sept. 25.—LORD MEADOWBANK.

James Christie and Nicol Robertson, residing at Craigmill, in the parish of Logie, and county of Clackmannan, accused of obstructing and deforcing the officers of his Majesty's revenue. The jury, by a plurality of voices, found the charges against them not proven, and they were assoilzied *simpliciter*, and dismissed from the bar.

Glasgow, Sept. 28.—LORD MEADOWBANK.

George Stewart, John Armstrong, and John Gordon Macintosh, accused of having, on the night of the 17th October 1808, broke into the warehouse of a callenderer in Glasgow, and stolen therefrom 104 pieces of calicoe. Stewart pleaded Guilty. After a trial, which lasted till eight in the evening, the jury retired, and next morning returned a verdict, finding the charge not proven against Armstrong, but finding Stewart and Macintosh Guilty. Macintosh's defence was, that he was in Edinburgh when the robbery was committed, and that fact was sworn to by several witnesses; but there was positive evidence that he actually dined in Glasgow that day with the other prisoners, and was seen there late in the evening. The Court passed sentence on George Stewart and John Gordon M'Intosh, to be executed, at Glasgow, on the 8th of November.

William Cook, for forging a Royal Bank note, which he did upon common paper with a pen. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be transported for life.

Two old women, Christian Buchanan, and Grizel Campbell, accused of stealing cloth from a printfield, were next brought to the bar. They pleaded Guilty, and the Advocate Depute restricted the libel. They were sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, during which time they are to stand once

in

in the pillory, and thereafter to be banished Scotland for life.

The last case was one of a very interesting nature. Margaret Ferguson, a young woman, from Hutcheson town, was accused of child-murder. It appeared perfectly evident, however, that she had never been with child. The circumstances of the case are of a nature which prevents us from detailing them. After the evidence was concluded, the Advocate-Depute said, that he not only did not insist for a verdict against the prisoner, but expected that, in justice to her character, they would find an unanimous verdict of Not guilty. The audience expressed their approbation of this issue of the trial by a general burst of applause. Upon this, the Lord Justice Clerk observed, that if ever there was a case where the popular feeling was pardonable, this was the case. She was accordingly acquitted.

Inverary, Oct. 3d--LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

Alexander Stewart, from the island of Arran, accused of deforcing the officers of his Majesty's revenue, was found *Not Guilty* by the Jury, and he was assoilzied *simpliciter*, and dismissed from the bar.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Queen's Palace, Oct. 28. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Richard Ryder to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

The King having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston to be his Majesty's Secretary at War, he was this day sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Whitehall, Nov. 7. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, the Right Hon. John Jeffreys Earl Camden, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, President of his Majesty's Council; the Right Hon. Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, and the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, George Percy, Esq. (commonly called Lord Lovaine;) the Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, and Francis Almaric Spencer, Esq. (commonly called Lord Francis Almaric Spencer,) to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the Affairs of India.

Queen's Palace, Oct. 18. The Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, on being appointed Chief Secretary of State for Ireland.

Lieut. Col. Bunbury is appointed one of the Under Secretaries of State in the War Department, in the room of the Hon. F. Robinson.

John Manners Sutton, Esq. is appointed Judge Advocate General, in room of the Right Hon. Richard Ryder.

The Earl of Rosse has been elected a Temporal Peer, to represent the Peerage of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, in the room of the late Earl of Normanton. Lords Leitrim and Rosse were the only candidates. The numbers were—For Lord Rosse, 30--Lord Leitrim, 17--Majority 13.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has, by his Majesty's command, conferred the order of St Patrick on the Marquis of Thomond, vacant by the death of the Earl of Arran.

Queen's Palace, Nov. 1. The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Alexander Johnston, Esq. on his being appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the island of Ceylon. On Francis Macnaghten, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras. On William Plomer, Esq. Alderman of the city of London. And on James Athol Wood, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. Charles Flower, of Lobb, in the county of Oxford, and of Woodford, in the county of Essex, Esq. Lord Mayor of the city of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The King has also been pleased to grant to the Rev. William Howley, Doctor in Divinity, the office and place of Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, together with the place and dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ in the said University, properly belonging to the Regius Professor of the said University, both being void by the promotion of Doctor Charles Henry Hall to the Deanry of the said Cathedral Church.

John Philp Wood Esq. is appointed Auditor of Excise in Scotland, in room of John Macdowall, Esq. deceased.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 28. At Hales Hall, Staffordshire, William Geddes, Esq. of Leith, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Thomas Turner, Esq.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr James Thomson, merchant in Leith, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Walker, one of the Ministers of Canongate.

29. At Salt-hill, near Galway, the Hon. Charles French, eldest son of Lord French, to Maria, eldest daughter of John Browne, of Moyne, Esq.

The Hon. Edward Harbord, second son of Lord Suffield, to the Hon. Georgiana Vernon, only daughter of Lord Vernon.

At London, Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, to Lady Rumbold, widow of Sir George Rumbold, Bart.

Mr Hunter Dewar, to Miss Theodosia Desaill of Hammersmith.

Oct. 2. At Scarborough, Mr Andrew Craig M'Lehose, writer to the signet, to Miss Mary Goodrum, eldest daughter of the late Mr John Goodrum of Shropham, Norfolk.

2. At Shawfair, Robert M'Kearlie, Esq. Ordnance Storekeeper, Edinburgh and Leith, to Marion, second daughter of Mr Handyside, Shawfair.

4. John Stewart, Esq. of Stenton, to Joanna, eldest daughter of the Rev. David Moncrieff, minister of Redgorton, near Perth.

4. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Alexander Small, Stair, to Catharine, daughter of the late James Murison, Esq. of Dunbrae.

5. At Islington, the Rev. Robert Young, D. D. Minister of the Scots Church, London-Wall, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Strother Ancrum, Esq. Canonbury Grove, near London.

5. At Haddington, Mr John Dunlop, merchant, Leith, to Jean, second daughter of Mr William Shiells, brewer, Haddington.

5 At Eaglescairnie, the Rev. Dr Andrew Stewart, minister of Bolton, to the Hon. Margaret Stuart, daughter of the late Alexander Lord Blantyre.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr David Bridges, jun. merchant, to Flora, daughter of Normand Macdonald, Esq. of Scalpa.

9. Mr James Caird, writer, Stranraer, to Isabella, daughter of Mr Archibald M'Neil, in California.

9. At Dundee, James Young, Esq sugar-refiner, Leith, to Christian, second daughter of James Duncan, Esq merchant, Dundee.

10. The Rev. George Monro, minister of Carstairs, to Margaret, daughter of Mr John Smith, Glasgow.

10. Mr R. B. Blyth, agent, to Barbara, third daughter of Mr William Cooper, Rosebank, near Edinburgh.

11. At Glasgow, Mr David Brown, bookseller in Edinburgh, to Euphemia, daughter of the late Mr Wm. Ramsay, Haddington.

12. At Edinburgh, Walter Cook, Esq. W. S. to Miss J. Moncrieff, second daughter of the late John Moncrieff of Sauchope-Wood, Esq.

13. Captain Walter Ross, Over Skibo, to Fanny, eldest daughter of William Munro of Achary, Esq.

16. At Duff House, Richard Wharton Duff of Orton, Esq. Comptroller of Excise for Scotland, to the Right Hon. Lady Anne Duff, second daughter of the Earl of Fife.

16. At Selvieland, Mr Andrew Vannan, merchant in Paisley, to Janet, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Dunlop, of Jampherstock.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr William Ford, merchant, to Janet, daughter of the deceased Mr Robert Spalding.

17. At London, Lieut.-Colonel Harris, 73d regiment, eldest son of General Harris, to Miss Dick, daughter of Dr Dick, of Hertford Street, London, and Tullimet, in Perthshire.

17. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Laurence Glass, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr Scott, upholsterer there.

19. At Burlington house, Chiswick, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to Lady Elizabeth Foster. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr Priddy, Chaplain to his Grace, in the presence only of two gentlemen from Doctors Commons.

21. At Kirkwall, James Stewart of Brugh, Esq to Marion, daughter of James Strong, Esq. Leith.

—. At Bothwell Park, Thomas Edington, Esq jun. of Glasgow, to Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Gray, Esq. Attorney General of Quebec, and grand-daughter of William Hamilton, Esq. of Bothwell Park.

30. At the collegiate church, Manchester, Mr Thomas M'Dougal, to Frances Weslow, fourth daughter of the Rev. Robert Jack.

30. At Hamilton, William Drysdale, Esq. younger of Pitteuchar, writer to the signet, to Miss Fleming, only daughter of the Rev. Dr Fleming, one of the Ministers of Hamilton, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland.

30. At Glasgow, Lieut. Young, 42d regiment, son of the late Rev. Dr Young, of Hawick, to Margaret, daughter of Lieut. Dougall, Stirlingshire Militia.

30. At Ayr, George Torrance, Esq. son of

of Henry Torrance, Esq. late of Kirktownhill, to Mrs M'Mikin Buchan of Kilsaintninian.

Oct. 30. At Glasgow, Thomas Grahame, Esq. to Hannah, second daughter of Alex. Dunlop, Esq. Glasgow.

30. At London, by special licence, Edward Ellice, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Hannah Bettesworth.

—. James Dove, Esq. of Wexham House, near Windsor, to Catherine Rachel, third daughter of Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Midshiels, Roxburgh-shire.

31. At Glasgow, Dr James Corkindale, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Mann, Esq. formerly one of the Magistrates of Glasgow.

—. At Taunton, Captain Charretie, of the 64th regiment, eldest son of Philip Charretie, Esq. of Brunswick Square, to Miss F. Douglas, daughter of the late General Douglas.

Nov. 1. At Clienaig, Mr Duncan Stewart, writer, Edinburgh, to Janet, youngest daughter of the deceased Major Ranald Macdonell, Keppoch.

1. At Kelso, the Rev. John Willis, minister of the relief congregation at Earlstoun, to Miss Pringle, daughter of the late Mr Pringle, Earlstoun.

6 At Edinburgh, William Horne, Esq. younger of Stircoke, advocate, to Elizabeth, daughter of the deceased John Riddell, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

6 At Kippenross, Ludovic Houstoun, Esq. younger of Johnstone, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Stirling of Kippendavie, Esq.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Simpson, jun. Teller in the Royal Bank, to Miss Katharine Miller, daughter of Mr James Miller, writer in Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 14. At Croydon, Surry, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Henry Haldane, a son.

23. At Carradale House, Mrs Campbell, a son.

—. At Rankeiller, Fifeshire, the Hon. Lady Hope, a son.

Nov. 4 At Edinburgh, the Lady of Archibald Graham Campbell, Esq. of Shirvan, a daughter.

8. At Kiroughtree, Lady Heron Maxwell, of Heron and Springkell, a son.

DEATHS.

June. In the island of Cuba, Mr Sinclair Williamson, merchant, Ocho Rios Bay, St Ann's, Jamaica.

—. At Malta, Mr John Fletcher, Assistant-surgeon, Royal Navy, son of Mr James Fletcher, of the Excise, Canongate.

At Rome, in his 74th year, Colin Morison, Esq.

Aug. 5. At sea, on his passage home, Mr James Tulloch, surgeon of the Hon. East India Company's ship Ceres, and eldest son of Mr Tulloch, Montrose.

23. At Philadelphia, Mrs Ann Stewart, spouse of James Arrot, Esq. merchant there.

31. At Perth, William Ross, Esq; writer, keeper of the Register of Sasines, and Procurator-Fiscal of the county of Perth. From Nature this gentleman had received numerous advantages. To a form whose strength and symmetry seemed to promise many years of enjoyment, and to a fine countenance, the index of an open and ingenuous mind, she had added a heart overflowing with well-directed kindness, especially to those near connections, with whom he exhibited a pleasing example of "dwelling in unity;" but with that equality of distribution which Nature observes in her allotments, what she had given lavishly, she refused to give long. In him this city has to lament the third person of public eminence, and high in popular favour, all, too, of an age when life is reckoned most secure, of whom it has been deprived in little more than a twelvemonth. By the county with whose concerns Mr R. was entrusted, by the friends whose society he gladdened, but above all by the numerous relatives whom he cherished and protected, he will be permanently and sincerely mourned.

Sept. 8. At Oporto, from a fever caught at the Hospital, John Aire, M. D. Surgeon of his Majesty's 31st regiment of foot, eldest son of the late Lieut. John Aire of the Royal Navy.

21. At Badajos, of a fever, Capt. Alex. Thompson, Paymaster of the 53d regiment.

27. At Baronwood, sincerely regretted by his brother officers, Major Bird of the 18th regiment of foot, quartered in Gloucester. He was only 30 years of age, of which 15 have been passed in the active service of his country.

27. At Hackney, aged 23, Miss Henrietta Stewart Braidwood, eldest daughter of Mrs J. Braidwood.

27. At Walmer, after a few days illness, Thomas Bateson, Esq. Colonel in the 12th Light Dragoons, the only surviving son of the late George Bateson, Esq. Captain in the 3d regiment of Guards.

29. At Meadowfield, near Edinburgh, Mr Charles Mackie, surgeon, Dalkeith.

29. At Inveresk, Mrs Frances Rutherfurd, daughter of the deceased John Rutherfurd, Esq. of Bowland, and wife of Alexander Schaw, Esq. retired Storekeeper of Ordnance at Dublin.

29 At Grangehouse, James Forrester, second

second son of Mr Robert Forrester, Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland.

Sept. 29. At Archiestoun, parish of Knockando, aged 88, Mrs Margaret Grant, relict of Lodovick Grant, late of Lettach, and daughter of the Rev. Mr William Grant, late minister of Abernethy, Strathspey.

30. At Talavera, Capt. Bryan, Adjutant of the 1st bat. of the Coldstream Guards.

30. At Badajos, Captain Charles Doyne Sillery, of the Royal Artillery.

30. At Reston, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Glegg.

30. At Colchester Barracks, upon his return from Walcheren, Lieut. Robert Selby Cunningham of Pittarthie, of the 4th regiment of foot.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr Henry Strabuck, glass-cutter.

—. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Almeria Carpenter.

Oct. 1. At Newick Park, Sussex, Sir Elijah Impey, Bart. aged 77 years, formerly Supreme Judge of India.

1. At Dunfermline, Mr John Jesson, teacher, much regretted.

2. At Newcastle, on his way from Harrowgate to Edinburgh, Edward Mercer, Esq. formerly a Colonel in the army.

2. At Edinburgh, aged 76, Mr James Mackay, sen. jeweller.

4. At Ferrypartoncraigs, Mrs Walker, wife of Mr George Walker, schoolmaster there.

5. At Anstruther, Alexander Williamson, M. D. in the 34th year of his age, much and justly regretted.

6. At Glasgow, at an advanced age, Mrs Isabella Campbell, relict of George Logan, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

6. At Roselee, in Ayrshire, of a very short illness, the Right Hon the Countess of Crawford and Lindsay, aged 71.

6. At ———, Capt. Allan Grant of Inverwick.

6. At Edinburgh, after a long and painful illness, Jean, second daughter of Patrick Miller, Esq. younger of Dalswinton.

6. At Jedburgh, Walter Riddell, Esq.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr David Cleghorn, late brewer there.

7. At London, Benjamin Winthrop, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, aged 72

8. At Edinburgh, Mr George Haig, one of the inspectors of Taxes for Scotland.

8. At Dublin, the Earl of Arran, one of the Knights of St Patrick.

8 At Dundee, Alexander Thoms, Esq. merchant, and late Chief Magistrate there.

9. At East Wemyss, David Hutchison, sen. aged 76 years.

9. At Greenock, Mr Walter Buchanan, merchant.

10. At London, of a bilious fever, Mr Barlow Macleod, only son of Colonel John Macleod of Colbecks.

10. At Ayr, Miss Susan M'Clelland, daughter of Thomas M'Clelland, Esq. agent for the Bank of Scotland there, aged 15.

10. At Seafield, near Greenock, Mr Pollock Campbell.

10. At Sorrowlessfield, John Fisher, Esq.

10. At Edinburgh, Mr James Simpson, clerk in the Royal Bank.

10. At Kirkcudbright, Elizabeth, aged 16, and on the 17th, Mary, aged 17, daughters of John M'Clure, Esq.

11. At Keppoch, Lieut. John MacDonald, of the 52d regiment of foot, eldest son of Alex. MacDonald, Esq. of Glencoe.

11. Mrs Paterson, mother of Dr Paterson, physician, Ayr, aged 69.

12. At ——. aged 90, Mr Richard Reynolds, formerly butler of Caius College, Cambridge, an antiquary, and rather eccentric character. His curious museum, at his house on the Market Hill, he was very proud of shewing to strangers. By his will he directed that his coffin should not be made in the usual shape, but like a box, to which a lock is fixed, and the key delivered to the care of the executor; upon the top, on a leaden plate, the letters R. R. are inscribed.

12. At Tain, Mrs Jane Miller, wife of Mr Benjamin Ross, merchant there.

13. At Borrowstounness, David Rymer, Esq. in the 81st year of his age.

16. At Kelso, Mrs Dickenson, relict of George Dickenson, Esq. Harriotfield.

16. At Dingwall, Capt. Duncan Grant of Leith.

17. At Elgin, aged 82, Charles Leslie, Esq. fifth son of the late John Leslie, Esq. of Findrassie.

20. At Edinburgh, in his 76th year, John Carruthers, Esq of Holmains, Surveyor General of Taxes for Scotland.

20. At Blairgowrie, Mr James M'Kay, surgeon there.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Smith, spouse of Mr John Milne, ironmonger there.

22. At Haslar Hospital, a few days after his return from Flushing, John Martin, Esq. Purser of his Majesty's ship Repulse, in the 42d year of his age, eldest son of the late Mr William Martin, of the Customs, Leith.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Gilchrist, merchant there.

22. At Saltoun, Mr Donald Darroch, aged 15, son of Duncan Darroch, Esq. of Gourock.

24. At St Ninian's, near Stirling, Mr John Sawers, aged 88.

Oct. 25. At Knutsford, Mary, younger daughter of Hugo Arnot of Balcormo, Esq.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Euphan Graham, widow of the Rev. Mr Mathew Cleghorn, late minister of Drysdale, aged 83.

28. At Glasgow, Mr Mathew Robertson, bookseller.

28. At Redshead, Lesmahagoe, Mr John Struthers, formerly merchant in Strathaven.

—. At Bogside, near Irvine, Charles Crookshanks, Esq. aged 87.

29. At Dundee, Marion Helen, youngest daughter of James Clayhills, Esq. of Invergowrie.

29. At Dryden, Mrs Isabella Laidlaw, relict of Mr Andrew Scott, Sandyhill, at the advanced age of 83 years.

31. At Peebles, Mrs Agnes Summers, wife of Mr Alexander Williamson, writer there.

At Dublin, Mr John Magee, late of College Green, proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post.

At Paisley, Alex. Gibson, Esq. town-clerk.

At Bray, Colonel Smith, of the 3d Garrison Battalion.

At Deal, on his return from Spain, Thomas B. Paterson, son of the late Rev. Robert Paterson, minister at Biggar.

General Robert Melville, who lately died in Edinburgh, was of an ancient and honourable family of that name in the county of Fife, and the oldest General now in the British army, except one. He entered into the army at an early period of life, and having acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his superior officers and commanders, on different occasions, he was soon preferred in rank, and afterwards farther rewarded by his present Majesty, by the Government of Dominica, and the other Carribbee Islands. Soon after the peace of 1763, he had the pleasing task assigned to him, of surveying, lotting and settling the island of Tobago, now a most fertile, healthy, and productive colony. He was a scholar, a philosopher, a soldier, and a man of business, with an enlarged and comprehensive mind. Being of a lively disposition, he was in old age what he had been in youth and riper years—the desirable companion of men of science, business, and pleasure, young and old. His ear was ever open to the cry of the distressed widow and fatherless, and his hand ever ready to bestow liberally to the deserving poor. He is succeeded in his estates and name, by his nephew, John Whyte Melville, Esq. of Benochie, in Fife.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Nov. 3.	284 5	—	69
10.	282	—	70
17.	274 5-7	—	69 70
24.	272 ½	—	69 70

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Nov. 2.	80 110	40 52	24 33	44 56
9.	80 108	40 54	24 34	44 54
16.	80 100	40 54	24 33	42 50
23	80 100	40 52	25 34	46 54

Prices of Grain at Haaaington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Nov. 3.	48 s. 65	27 s. 32	21 s. 24	—s.—
10.	44 64	28 33	19 25	— —
17.	40 60	27 32	19 26	30 34
24.	40 56	27 32	20 27	30 34

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Nov. 7.	440	21 20½	74	18 17
14.	320	21 20½	65	18 17
21.	300	21 20½	35	18 17
28.	480	21 20½	73	18 17

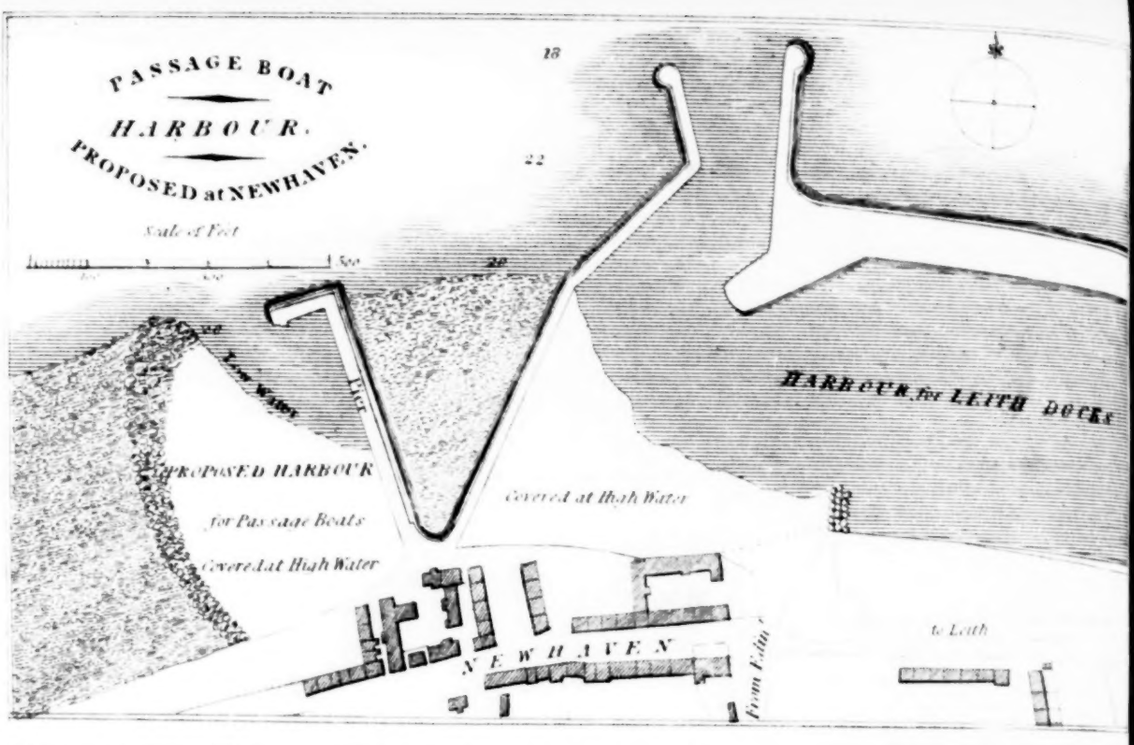
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

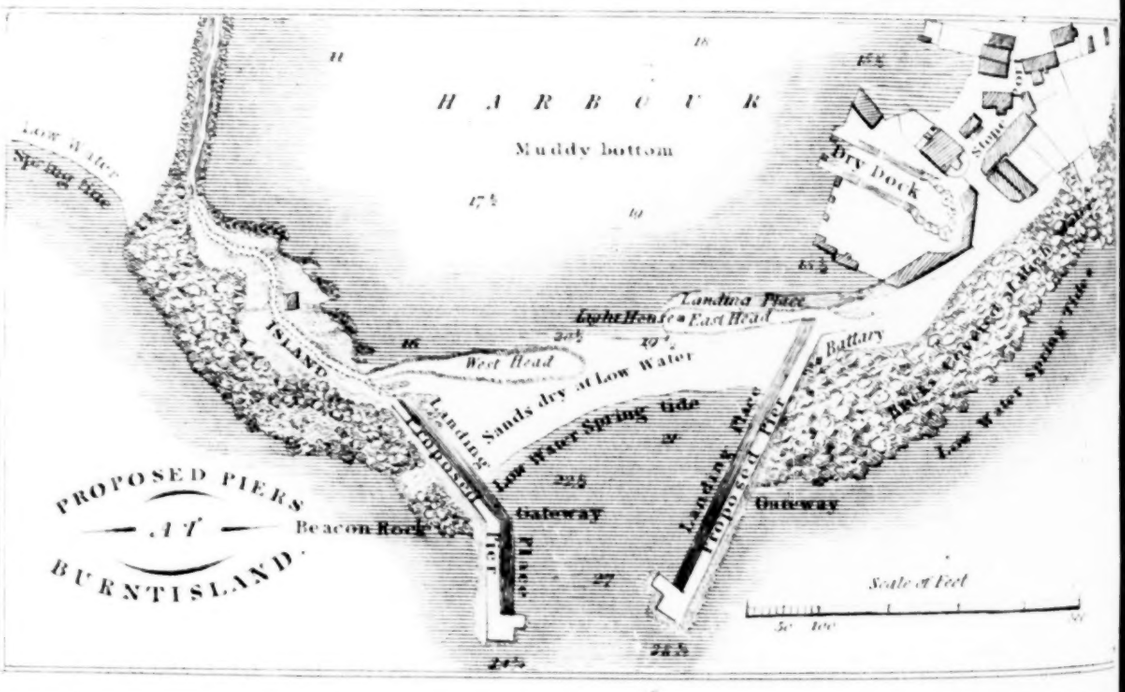
The valuable article on the *Charity Work-house* will appear in our next.

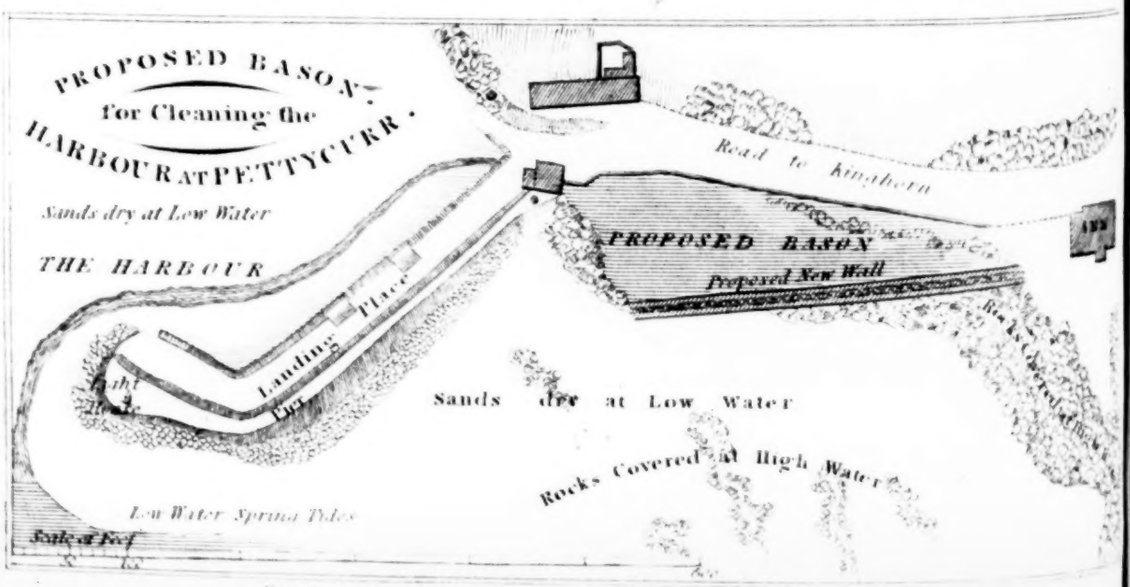
Mr *Henderson*'s communication has, from want of room, been necessarily postponed till next month.

J. M. D.—W. M.-W. will appear in our next, or an early Number.

Ostiris.—Taylor Thimbleton.—G. M.—A. Baxter, are received.







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